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#### BRITISH INTERVENTION AGAINST SLAVERY.

From the Speech of Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, is

Cooper Institute, Sept. 10, 1863. But there is one long-continued intervention v Great Britain which speaks now with coning power; and, it is on this account that erved it for the close of what I have t this head. Though not without original shades of dark, it has for more than half a cena shining example to the civilized I refer to that Intervention against Slavch, from its first adoption, has been so the earlier Intervention for Slavery, when, for stance, Great Britain at the peace of Utrecht ed to extort the detestable privilege of plying slaves to Spanish America, at the rate of 4,800 yearly for the space of thirty years, and hen again at the peace of Aix la Chapelle, higgfor a yet longer sanction to this ignoble inter-: pay, it almost makes us forget the kin ion, at once most sordid and crim al, by which this Power counteracted all efforts for the prohibition of the slave-trade ever in its own colonies, and thus helped to faster

riously, it was the whites who gained ntervention for the suppression of Christian layery in the Earbary States. The old hero of Acre Sir Sidney Smith, released from his long n France, sought to organize a that, because Great Britain had abolishe the Barbary States. The argument was less al than humane. But Great prican at all brigs, Lord Exmouth approached Algiers, where rumanity and cannot fail of success." A single The formulable castles of the great tered to pieces, and he was

nstance, which, though beautiful and important,

grander and more extensive Intervention against Slavery, which was already organizing, even by the temptation of pecuniary subsidies; o to enlist the restored mon seh of France, Louis XVIII. even by the offer of a sum of mon ey outright or the cession of a West India Is-Powers could not have resisted; but it was con Government "even among the better classes of Colonies and commerce, rather than by benevo-lence. But the British Minister was more sucpecuniary equivalents, to execute a Supplementary Treaty in January, 1815. This was followed by the declaration of the Congress of Viena motion of Lord Castlereagh, 15th February, inconsistent with the principles of humanity and universal benevolence." Meanwhile Napoleon vention failed to accomplish with the Bourbon Monarch, and what the Emperor had once flatly. refused, was now spontaneously done by him, doubtless in the hope of conciliating British sentiment. His hundred days of power were trade in France and her colonies. Louis XVIII. once again restored by British arms and with the hadow of Waterloo upon France, could not de s than ratify this imperial ordinance by a royal assurance that "the traffic was henceforth forever forbidden to all the subjects of his most Christian Majesty." Holland came under the same influence and accepted the restitution of her colonies, except the Cape of Good Hope and Guiana, on condition of the entire abolition of the slave-trade in the restored colonies, and also everywhere else beneath her flag. Spain was he most indocile; but this proud monarchy, first came into being, at last yielded. By the Treaty of Madrid, of 22d September, 1817, extorted by Great Britain, it stipulated the imme and also, after 1820, its abolition everywhere, in consideration of £400,000, the price of Freedom to be paid by the other contracting party. In vindication of this Intervention, Wilberforce declared in Parliament that, "the grant to Spain commercial advantages by the opening of a great continent to British industry,"—all of which was impossible if the slave-trade was allowed to continue under the Spanish flag.

At the Congress of Aix la Chapelle in 1818. and of Verona in 1822, Great Britain continued her system of Intervention against Slavery. Her primacy in this cause was recognized by European Powers. It was the common remark of conti-nental publicists that she "made the cause her (1 Phillimore International Law, 330. One of them portrays her vividly "since 1810 waging incessant war against the principle o slave-trade, and by this crusade, undertaken the slave-trade, and by this crusade, undertaken in the name of Humanity, making herself the declared protectress of the African race." (Cussy, Causes Celebres de Droit Maritime, Vol. i. p. 157, Vol. ii. pp. 362, 63.) These are the words of a French authority. According to him, it is nothing less than "an incessant war" and a "crusade," which she has waged and the positive declaration of the state of the tion which she has achieved is that of "Protec-



# First Principles in Religion, Morals, Government, and the Economy of Life.

VOL. IV .-- NO. 27.

### NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1863.

WHOLE NO. 183.

vention, were summoned to renounce a barbar-ous and criminal custom. By a Parliamentary Report, it appears that in 1850, there were twenty-four treaties in force, between Great Britain and foreign civilized Powers, for the uppression of the slave-trade, and also forty-two nilar treaties between Great Britain and the native chiefs of Africa.

But this Intervention was not only by treaties; it was also by correspondence and circulars. And here I approach a part of the subject which llustrates the vivacity of this Intervention. Ali British ministers and consuls were so many pickets on constant guard in the outposts where they resided. They were held to every service by which the cause could be promoted, even to ranslating and printing documents against the slave-trade, especially in countries where un-happily it was still pursued. There was the ope's Bull of 1839, which Lord Palmerston did not hesitate to transmit for this purpose to his agents in Cuba, Brazil, and even in Turkey, some f whom were unsuccessful in their efforts to obtain its publication, although, curiously enough, it was published in Turkey. (Parlia-mentary Papers, 1841, vol. xxx. Slave-trade, Class 3, p. 34, 197, 223; Class C, p. 73, Class D, p.

Such a zeal could not stop at the abolition of the traffic. Accordingly, Great Britain, by act of Parliament, in 1834 enfranchised all the slaves in her own possessions, and thus again secured o herself the primacy of a lofty cause. The Inervention was now openly declared to be against Slavery itself. But it assumed its most positive character while Lord Palmerston was Foreign Secretary, and I say this sincerely, to his great Throughout his long life, among all the various concerns in which he has acted, there is nothing which will be remembered hereafter with such gratitude. By his diplomacy her vast Abolition Society with the whole world for ts field. It was in no respect behind the famous World's Convention against Slavery, held at ondon in June, 1840, with Thomas Clarkson, the pioneer Abolitionist, as President; for the strongest declarations of this Convention were adopted expressly by Lord Palmerston as "the sentiments of her Majesty's Government," and communicated officially to all British functionaries in foreign lands. The Convention declared "the utter injustice of Slavery in all its forms; and the evil it inflicted upon its miserable victims; and the necessity of employing every means, moral, pacific, and religious, for its complete abolition-an object most dear to the members of the Convention, and for the consummation of which they are especially assembled." These words became the words of the British Government, and, in circular letters, were sent over the world. (Parliamentary Papers, 1841, Vol. xxx. Class B, p. 33.)

But it was not enough to declare the true principles. They must be enforced. Spain and Portugal hung back. The Secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society was sent "to endeavor to cre-ate, in these countries, a public feeling in favor in friendship with Her Maiesty." of the abolition of Slavery," and the British Minister at Lisbon was desired by Lord Palmerston "to afford all the assistance and protection

ing an appointment under the British Government should, either directly or indirectly, hold or be interested in slave property." The Parliamentary Papers, which attest the universality of this instruction, show the completeness with omestics, three negro slaves, "one a groom and

harged them at once, under the Anti-Slavery munity in friendship with Her Majesty. don in a formal dispatch "expresses his tion." (*Ibid*, 1842, Vol. xiviii. Class B, p. 732.) In Cuba, at the time of the reception, the was not a single resident officer holding under the charge of countenancing Slavery." But only a few days afterward, it was officially reported that there was "not a single British officer residing there who had not reiniquished or was not at least preparing to relinquish the odious prac-Thus was the practice according to the rule. Every person, holding an office under the British Government, was constrained to set his face against Slavery, and the way was by having nothing to do with it, even in employing or hiring the stave of another; nothing, directly or indirectly.

But Lord Palmerston, acting in the name of
the British government, did not stop with changing British officials into practical abolitionists whenever they were in foreign countries. He slaveholding communities, to be interested in slave property or in any holding or hiring slaves. Denmark for a moment hesitated, from an unwilfrom acting according to the laws where they resided, when the minister at once cited in sup-port of his request the example of Belgium, Hol

ought to enlist other European governments in the same policy, and to this end requested them to forbid all their functionaries, residing in lingness to debar its officers in slave countries and, Sweden, Naples and Portugal, all of which, without delay, had yielded to this British Intervention; and Denmark ranged herself in the list Nor was this indefatigable propaganda confined in its operations to the Christian Powers. With sacred pertinacity it reached into distant Mohammedan regions, where slavery was imbedded not only in the laws, but in the habits, the social system, and the very life of the people, and called upon the government to act against it No impediment stood in the way; no prejudice, national or religious. To the Schah of Persia ruling a vast, outlying slave empire, Lord Pal merston announced the desire of the British government "to see the condition of slavery abolished in every part of the world;" "that conceived much good might be accomplished even in Mohammedan countries by steady perseverance and by never omitting to take advantage of favorable opportunities," and "that the Schah would be doing a thing extremely acceptable to the British general product of the state of the able to the British government and nation, if he would issue a decree making it penal for a Persian to purchase slaves." To the Sultan of Tur key, whose mother was a slave, whose wives were all slaves, and whose very counsellors, generals and admirals were originally slaves, he made a similar appeal, and he sought to win the dependent despot by reminding him that only in this way could be hope for that good will which was so essential to his government; "that the continued support of Great Britain will for some years to come be an object of importance to the ually, unless the sentiments and opinions of the majority of the British nation shall be favorable to the Turkish government, and that the whole of the British nation unanimously desire, beyond almost anything else to put an end to the practice of making slaves." Such at that time was the voice of the British people. Since Cromwell pleaded for the Vaudois no nobler voice had gone forth. The World's Convention against slavery saw itself transfigured, while platform speeches were transfused into diplomatic notes.

The Convention, earnest for universal emancipa-

tion, declared that "the friendly interposition of Great Britain could be employed for no nobler

address to Lord Palmerston humbly and earnest

ly implored his lordship "to use his high author

ity for connecting the overthrow of slavery with

the consolidation of peace;" and all these words were at once adopted in foreign despatch-

words were at once adopted in foreign despatches as expressing the sentiments of her Majesty's government. Better watchwords there could not be, nor any more worthy of the British name. There can be no consolidation of peace without the overthrow of slavery. This is as true now as when first uttered. Therefore is Great Rritain still bound to her original faith, nor con-

she abandon the cause of which she was the

by the early Pharaohs, and at last undertaken by French influence under the auspices of the Pacha of Egypt, is most zealously opposed by Great Britain, for the declared reason that in its construction "forced labor" is employed, which his Power cannot, in conscience, sanction. Not even to complete this vast improvement," bringing the East and the West near together, for which mankind has wailed throughout long centuries, will Great Britain depart from the rule which she had so gloriously declared." Slavery is wrong, therefore it cannot be employed. The canal must stop if it cannot be built without "forced labor.

#### EARL RUSSELL'S REPLY

To the London Emancipation Society-Reviewed, by our London Cor-

respondent. The following came to hand too late for our last issue. If, as is now fondly believed, on this side of the water the danger of further molestation from British built, British armed, and British nanned pirates, has passed by-or at least the danger of any further addition to the numbers of them-this specimen of the sharp criticisms of our friends in England may serve to show us to what influences we are indebted for the changed policy of the British ministry. As it is to the anti-slavery men of America that our government must look for support against the rebels, so it is to the anti-slavery men of England that they must look for whatever influences in that country are to counteract the rebel sympathisers Majesty's Government constituted itself into a there. Earl Russell will not have been the first unjust Judge that has been wearied by incessant importunity into the unwilling administration of

> The London Emancipation Society has addressed a Memorial to Earl Russell, the English Minister, on the subject of the steam rams in the Mersey intended to commit hostilities against the Government and people of the United States

The answer of the Minister will make part of the data on which present and future ages will frame their judgment. It is in the Times of 4th. Sept. 1863; and all the quotations from it here,

It states that, "by the Foreign Enlistment Act, a ship is liable to be detained, and its owners are subject to penalties, when the ship is armed or equipped for purposes of war, and its owners in friendship with Her Majesty.

Start the parallel case, on a smaller scale. A Magistrate or a Chief-Officer of Police is inform- surgents, with the slaves whom they yet hold in a respectable Society in the City, that not oreign countries sometimes back-slided. This are being constructed, in the Mersey, or it might and there is somebody believes in it, to this hour. be in the Thames, with the manifest intent of are now crowded into the central and southern security or character of the country.

The wisdom on the Bench, replies by acknowedging that by existing Acts of Parliament, pickocks and pocket crow-bars are liable to detection, and their owners to punishment of divers kinds, when the pick-locks are equipped for purposes of picking locks, and their owners intend to use them against some portion of the com-

But, continues the dispenser of the law, "It is ecessary to prove both the equipment and the intention. But in order to prove the equipment and the intention, it is necessary for conviction in a British court of justice to have the evidence of credible witnesses. I was in hopes," proceeds the authority, waxing petulant, "when I began to read your memorial, that you would propose to furnish me with evidence to prove that the team-rams in question were intended to carry in hostilities against the Government and people of the United States of America; but you make no proposal of the sort, and only tell me that you 'are informed' so and so, and 'it is believed'

The Minister wants to be sure the steam-rams "Friends" at quarterly meeting, to build a Qua-

kers' meeting-house in Pennsylvania. The applicants to the Police Magistrate reply that His Worship is totally mistaken if he thinks they came to him as a Court of Justice to decide the case on such evidence as they might individually proffer. They came to him as a thief-catching magistrate, paid a high salary for seeing, as the learned phrase it, that to the extent of his power ne quid detrimenti republica capiat [The republic takes no damage], and having at his command large forces in the way of Detectives of all kinds, equally paid for by the public, and sufficient, they thought, to secure the fact of not a pick-lock being forged from John O' Groat's to the Land's End, or at all events not an order for two or three hundred thousand pounds worth of pick-locks, without the paid conservators of the public peace knowing all

about it, and acting accordingly. "You must be aware, however," proceeds the man of office, "that, according to British law prosecutions cannot be set on foot upon the ground of the violation of the Foreign Enlistment Act without affidavits of credible witnesses, as in other cases of important misdemeanour

"Such, likewise, is the law in the United States of America."

"I have the honor to be &c.,

Messrs. Evans, Taylor, Malleson, and Ches

On this there would clearly be nothing but for the applicants to make their bow, and say they had intended to apply to the thief-catching

An admiral, on the signal of recall from his superior officer being reported to him, is understood to have put his telescope to his blind eye. and replied "I see no signal of recall."

Would it not be plain that His Worship too was putting the glass to his blind eye?

As a contrast with what other people know, take the following from the Morning Herald's Correspondent in America; an authority not laboring under any immediate inducement to falsify or misrepresent. "The Government at Washington knows, to the spelling of a name, every English merchant, builder, or capitalist who is, or has been, interested in English vessels fitted out to prey upon American commerce. They know of English houses who bona fide armed these vessels until long after they had made several captures. This will not read well

It is plain enough how the thing is going. A tress of the African race." In this character she has not been content with imposing her magnanimous system upon the civilized world, but she has carried it among the tribes and

war between England and the North. The use his own words, and Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, of dwelling on these facts, is that honest men of the Court of King's Bench, from which there and gentlemen may bestir themselves to counteract. The odds are much against them; as they

are to an army when its commander-in-chief will not listen to the reports of the picquets, but will wait for further evidence. Sometimes in a law of these then American colonies) there could position of this kind, necessity supplies vigour. Is there nobody who, albeit not altogether what been reversed, unless the Declaration of Ameriis called popular in his antecedents, will save us can Independence, or the Federal Constitution from the disgrace of paving for pirates' wars; though at the cost of a little self-denial, as in Sir Robert Peel's case, by throwing in the bonus of a lump or two of popular Reform, which must its truthfulness, nor can it be forever obscured. ome from somebody or other, before long? And Progress is rapidly making, in America, towards is there no possibility of going the further length | the discovery that our free Republican instituof intimating, that when the times comes for a tions are at least as free as the British Constitupacification on the basis of the President's Proclamation, and Amnesty and Security of Landed tionary fathers escaped, by force of arms. We Property to such as will adhere, there would be are now engaged in a greater war, for the realizano indisposition in England, on being requested tion of their hopes. by both the parties concerned, to give such guarantee to the weaker party as might arise from the English name, in some form appearing; and It is not true that "the courts, the judges, the it is probable that scarcely any civilized power would refuse. There are men gone hence, who would have soared to such a conception.

T. PERRONET THOMPSON. LONDON, Sept. 8, 1863.

### MR. SEWARD'S CIRCULAR.

Its Point of Influence on England-What is now wanted.

[From our London Correspondent.] Mr. Seward's diplomatic circular is a damper n the hopes of English proslavery. Already the foremost organs of that party admit the reconstruction of the Union on the basis of the destruction of slavery to be a possibility. We are farther from being "hired for life" than a few

urity, who shall indite it. America wants civil talent, not military. There was much blood thrown away, as always may be done by sending to the wrong place. But like everything else, it came to an end. A gratuitous waste of means. but attended with equal loss on the hostile side, left no excuse for not going the sensible way to suppress the rebellion, with the difference of

The last dozen lines of Mr. Seward's circular contain what it imported the countries addresses to learn; the rest was in the gazettes. "The indefiance of the President's proclamation",- | so of breaking the Queen's peace, and injuring the Portions of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, while the pioneer slaveholding insurgents beyond the Mississippi are cut off from the main force. On the other hand, although it is less than six months since the laws or customs of the United States would allow a man of African descent to bear arms in defence of his country, there are now in the field 22,000 regularly enlisted, armed, and equipped soldiers of that class, while 50 regiments of 1,000 each are in process of organization, and 62,800 persons of the same class are employed as teamsters, laborers, and camp followers. These facts fortunate servile population, which was at the beginning an element of its strength, is being

transferred to the support of the Union." The Ayes have it! There is no gainsaying, after that. There has clearly been a change in the patient's disease, and "less than six months" ago the fever left him. But where are the rest of the 450,000 men, who, on the lowest computation. are the contingent of the four millions and a half of friends within the robel States? They must be supposed upon the march. It is desirable they should step out; that the thing may be done we not built to carry out the contributions of peaceably and well, and without more than the inevitable grumbling after the rebellion is militarily defunct.

"You will use the facts presented in this paper such a way as may be most effective to convince those who seek a renewal of commercial prosperity through the restoration of peace in America, that the quickest and shortest way t gain that desired end is to withdraw support and favor from the insurgents, and to leave the adjustment of our domestic controversies exclusively with the people of the United States."

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

You means everybody. The man who does not see that here is the road to all that honest nen can wish, must be of the calibre best fitting him for being on the earliest opportunity "hired

What is wanted now, is a sensible, humane, statesmanlike scheme of pacification; which shall act as a poultice for the limbs that war has broken, involving no greater hardship on those who must give way, than patriotically consent. ing to work in the cheaper mode, for their coun-T. PERRONET THOMPSON.

### THE CONSTITUTION.

Legal Opinions-and legal Rules of Interpretation.- "State Rights."

Whenever we show, by the plain language of he Constitution itself, that it does not guarantee nor sanction slavery, but, on the contrary, forbids it and authorizes and requires the Federal Government to suppress it in all the States, we are met with the knock-down argument "The courts, the eminent lawyers, the judges, and great statesmen are all against you. Do you pretend to be wiser than all of them? How happens it that you should know, so much better than those who have made it the work of their lives to expound and apply the Constitution, and whose official position gives the force of legal authority to their opinions?

Now, to this knock-down argument, we have

1. Great men and official dignitaries are not infallible. How happened it that York and Talbot, that Blackstone and Mansfield, the highest legal authorities in England, for sixty years, legal, constitutional, and sacred, by the common law of England, and by the British constitution? And how happened it that an obscure, unlearned and untitled under Clerk in the Ordinance de war is to be got up with America, and we are particular point, than the whole of them? How to pay for it. There has been warning given by happened it, that, in the face of their repeated

chiefs of Africa, who by this omnipresent Intervention, were summoned to renounce a barbar-lead across the Isthmus of Suez, first attempted were harveen England and the North The use his own words, and Lord Chief Justice Mansfield. was no appeal, to reverse his own previous repeated decisions, and declare that under the English Common law, and British Constitution (at that time the acknowledged paramount supreme be no slaves -- a decision that has never since

has reversed it, which nobody pretends! What has been, may be again. Truth does tiou, from under the shadow of which our revolu-

2. But, in the second place, we reply to the knock-down argument by denying its verity. eminent lawyers, and great statesmen are all against" us. They are all in our favor ; which we will prove, by their own words.

Let us explain. We do not deny that when the slavery question comes up directly before them for discussion or adjudication, for the most part, they give verdict in its favor. But we af firm that in so doing they stultify and contradict themselves, thereby giving verdict against themselves. It is slavery, controlling their lips, that renders the verdict for slavery, precisely as in the case of the slaves of sabler hue, who are made to say they love slavery, and do not wish

When the courts, the judges, the eminent lawyers and great statesmen, without thinking of the great national Diana, slavery, lay down, as authoritative, foundation principles of civil govrnment, civil law, legislation, jurisprudence, and free institutions, when they make broad, comprehensive, discriminating statements repecting the structure of our State and National overnments, when they lay down legal rules for the exposition of constitutions and statutes; in all this, and the like of it, they make statements, they assert principles, they lay down rules, which, if followed, render all legal and constitutional concessions to slavery forever impossible. They knock out the underpinning of all the aleged recognitions, compromises and guaranties of slavery. They necessitate the most radical made. They compel the decision that the Con- hated heresy is but the necessary and logical executive act, every legislative vote, every judi-

theory of civil government, of valid legislation, tional interpretation ever promulgated in this nation, unless by the rebels of the South, and

slavery expositions of the Constitution and with orresponding speeches in Congress, acts of leglation, legal opinions, and judicial decisionswhen these are quoted against us, and paraded as authoritative utterances of great men and titled officials, to silence and confound us, we have only to "appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober"-from courts, judges, lawyers, states. the struggle. The Government must either go to his two or three hundred slaves, is isolated, with men, uttering, and acting under the bewildering intoxication of slavery, cowering under its lash, or fawning for patronage or preferment at its footstool, to the same courts, judges, lawyers, and statesmen, when thinking and uttering as such, and as becomes such, without the fear of the drivers' lash before their eyes.

We propose to illustrate and justify these alleations, by appropriate extracts from the highest authorities in this country, most or all of whom are incessantly quoted against us, in the gross, if not specifically by name; though it would be njust to say that all of them have contradicted hemselves, in the manner we have described. We begin with a topic the right understand-

ng of which will determine the questions of

#### National Sovereignty and State Sovereignty

on which hinge all questions about nullification, ecession, state rights, and the authority of the Federal Government over the status of its sub ects, and their protection from slavery.

And these must determine the question whether or no we have a National Government with a right to claim our allegiance, and power

to afford us protection. In other words, whether we have a national ity and a government that foreign nations and governments are bound to recognize and respect.

§ I. THE PARTIES TO THE CONSTITUTION-ITS WHOSE BENEFIT IS IT?

1. "Who, then, are the parties to this contract? (that is, The Federal Constitution.) Let the instrument answer for itself. 'The people of the United States' are the parties to this Con-

stitution, p. 355.
2. The Supreme Court of the United States says, "The Government (of the United States) proceeds directly from the people," is "ordained and established in the name of the people."—4 Wheaton, 403. See also pp. 404-405.

[N.B.—The Supreme Court quotes here the language of the Preamble of the Constitution,

in exposition of its meaning, and of the origin in exposition of its meaning, and of the origin of the "Government."]

3. The Constitution of the United States was ordained and established, not by the United States, in their sovereign capacities, but, emphatically in the control of the control

ically, as the Preamble of the Constitution de-clares, by the people of the United States."—1 4. "We have the strongest assurances that this Preamble (of the Federal Constitution) was

not adopted as a mere formulary, but as a solemn promulgation of a fundamental fact, vital to the character and operations of the Government. The obvious object was to substitute a Government of the People for a confederacy of the States."— 1 Story's Com., p. 446.
5. "The Convention determined that the fabric of the American empire ought to rest, and should rest, on the solid basis of the consent of the people. The streams of national power ought to flow, and should flow, immediately, from the high

est fountain of all legitimate authority."...."And the uniform doctrine of the highest judicial were mistaken in supposing that slavery was authority has accordingly been that it (the Constitution) was the act of the PEOPLE, and NOT of the STATES, and that it bound the latter as subordinate to the people."—1 Story's Com., p. 447.
6. Kent says: "The Government of the United States was erected by the free voice and joint partment, Granville Sharp, was wiser, on this will of the people of America, for their common

7. Daniel Webster said: "It is the people's Government, made for the people, made by the people, and answerable to the people." "The people of the United States is to say, a large class of fairly-schooled, intellidecisions against him, he succeeded, first, in car-the people, made by the people, and answerable to the people." "The people of the United States

supreme law."...."The General Government and the State Governments derive their authority rom the same source."-Webster's Speeches,

Again: 'It is popular, just as truly emanating from the people, as the State governments."— Ib., 418.... "This Government is the independ-

ent offspring of the popular will."-Ib., 419. 8. Chief-Justice Jay said : "Every State Con stitution is a compact, made by and between the citizens of the State to govern themselves in a certain manner; and the Constitution of the United States is likewise a compact, made by the people of the United States, to govern themselves, as to general objects, in a certain man-ner."—2 Dallas, 419. Cited by Story, 1 Com.

9. The Supreme Court of the United States says of "the Government of the Union," that its "powers are granted by the people, and are to be exercised directly on them, and for their benefit."— 4 Wheaton, 404, 405.

It must be evident to every intelligent and re lecting reader that if the facts and doctrines laid down in the preceeding extracts are to be regarded as correct, sound, and authoritive, then-but not otherwise-we have a National Govern-

That this government is charged with the res consibilities of all other civil Governments, to protect its subjects from aggressions on their natural rights, whether from individuals or com-

That, consequently, there can be no "State Right" of any state in the Union to infringe or to authorize or permit the infringement of the natural rights of a single inhabitant of the nation,-That the National Government has, from the

beginning, been under the most solemn moral, political, and constitutional obligations to suppress the practice of slaveholding, throughout the United States.

It must be further evident that, according to the statements and doctrines of the preceeding extracts, THE PEOPLE of the United States, whose is the Constitution and the Government organized under it-THE PEOPLE, from whon both the Constitution and the organization proceed, and by whom all the officers of the Government are either directly or indirectly appointed, are likewise morally and politically responsi-

And this is the sum total, the extremest extent of the radical abolitionism in this country, against tion of slavery takes its place. Slavery is unfit which so much vituperation has been uttered, and for small farming, and profitable only if used for which is sometimes spoken of, with such superlative contempt. If it be a heresy, it is justly landed property, and keeps them together, alchargable upon the honored names and authoriabolition conclusions ever made or possible to be ties above quoted, from whose teachings the generation.

Webster, Jay, and all those who have held to any States, as being a citizen of the same. Every theory of the Federal Constitution distinct from and in opposition to the theory of Calhoun that has now culminated in open rebellion, are not to be shuffled aside, as no authorities at all, then the be shuffled aside, as no authorities at all, then the be shuffled aside of the cotton latifundia almost as keenly as radical abolition exposition of the Constitution | side of the cotton marquinata annost as account of Kay speaks of the vileness of the British pea has got to be received and acted upon, or we have got to witness and submit to the utter disorgani zation of the National Government, altogether.

And this is and has been precisely the pending question in this country, for nearly three years

If those who have undertaken to confront the Calhoun theory by dint of arms in the tented field, cannot afford to cut loose from that same gress, they might as well give up the controversy first as last. There can be only two results to destruction under the Calboun theory of the Con-destruction under the Calboun theory of the Con-destruction under the Calboun theory of the Con-destruction under the Calboun theory of the Con-Governor Adams, in his famous message to the ted, on the theory that is identical with radical abolitionism. We intend to pursue the illustration and proof of our statement, by further extracts, from the highest authorities, necessitating the most radical anti-slavery construction of the Con-

# SLAVERY IN POINT OF SOCIAL

Letter from Dr. Lieber To the Editors of the Evening Post :

In one of your recent numbers you commended tion of the People in England," partly republished by Messrs Harper & Brothers. This work, as issued here, forms a duodecimo of some three hundred pages, and ought to be in the hands of every thinking American at this very period of our heaving struggle. It is a book not only to be conned by the statesman and legislator, by the philosophical student of history, but also to be and participator in our great institutions, especially now, when the time approaches nearer and nearer which will demand of us the gravest task—the reconstruction of the Union; a task which

stereotyped phrase or other, such as "The Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is." No great task in history has ever been performed—no serious difficulty, even in the individual lives of men, can ever be solved—by the repetition of ver-bal formulas, stale or new. Repetition imparts no efficacy to the Buddhist prayer. Integrity, acts in grave times, and wisdom may be learned on some points from the work just mentioned.

One of the most potent and most appalling truths presented and proved, beyond all contradiction, in Mr. Kay's work is the hopelessly abject state of the British peasantry, produced by the extinction of the small farmer and comforta ble freeholder through the ever-enlarging estates for the overgrown possessions of land-owners; they called them latifundia; and to such an enormous extent have these latifundia grown in ties are on common maps. There are maps of whole countries or portions of the globe which whole countries or portions of the globe which exhibit the different races, or the products, or the languages; there are geological maps; but never before has it been possible to publish a map of land-owners representing an entire modern kingdom, on a sheet of very moderate size. Of Italy in her want imperial times and of some Europe in her worst imperial times, and of some European countries in the darkest Middle Ages, it

would have been possible.

Between these British land-owners and the vast, ignorant, immoral, pauperized, filthy and dangerous peasantry there is nothing but "an impassable gulf." No hale and hardy yeoman ploughs there his glebe any longer. The yeomanry in England are extinct. Mr. Kay shows sufficiently how this state of things has come about, and why the English peasantry stands now, in

### NEW PROPOSITIONS.

1. Any person who will send us FIFTY new titled to fifty copies of the PRINCIPIA for one year to be sent as directed, and one share of the new stock of the Principla Association, the par value of which is fifty dollars, and bears interest at 7 per ct. payable semi-annually.

2. Any person who will send us THIRTY new subscribers and sixty dollars, shall be entitled to thirty copies of the PRINCIPIA for one year, to be sent as directed, and one of Messrs Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machines, the retail price of which is forty-five dollars.

ONE HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED! To canvass for subscribers for this paper, to whom liberal commission will be paid. Apply to the Publisher, 104 William St., New York, or

J. W. ALDEN, Box 4381, N. Y. gent and respectable freeholders of moderate ye

sufficient estate-spread over the country, with an honorable share in its government, constitutes one of the most important elements of a permanent, healthful state of a nation, and is wholly indispensable to a people whose type of government is that of substantial and orderly freedom on the one hand, and at a period which Vaughan has properly called the Age of Large Cities.

Secondly, wherever permanent, large and com pact estates exist, whether we call them latifun dia or plantations, a yeomanry cannot exist by the side of them. Huge estates always tend to the buying out of the small farmer and to reducing him to poverty; for the interest of the money he may obtain for his farm is insufficient to support him and his family as his farm did. Let a comfortable farmer of several hundred acres, well stocked too, sell his estate, and he is a poor man

These are not recently discovered truths. It is now acknowledged that Gracchus did not desire to uproot Roman society by his agrarian laws. He saw the fearful fact before him, that the possessors of the latifundia were enlarging their possessions more and more, were buying out the independent Roman farmer, once the very substance of the state, but who, ousted by the sena-torial land-holder, went to the city, there to swell the worthless, idle and clamorous population which played so calamitous a part in later Roman history, down to the breaking up of the em-pire. Gracehus saw that the latifundia holders were substituting more and more slaves, imported from Greece and Asia, for the free farmer and, because thus substituting slaves, were turning the fertile grain growing Italy into a merely grazing country, since the slave is unfit for minute and careful agriculture. Gracchus showed this threatening and demoralizing state of things; presented the yeoman as the sinew of a manly country, and desired for the ousted cultivator nothing more than a portion of the public land which the big land-holders had arrogated to themselves, often by no other means than by fencing and atterwards claiming it as their own. I have seen the very same process of land arrogation by bold-ly fencing it in, in this country, though on a smaller scale than it was carried on in Italy, where the conquered always lost a large portion,

at times the whole, of their land. In the southern portion of our country the increasing extent of plantations, the ousting of the yeoman, the pauperizing and degradation of the usted farmer, if he did not emigrate, has shown itself, as in England and in ancient Italy; with this difference, that in the latter countries the land-holders were connected with a landed aristocracy, while with us the far greater portion of the owners of plantations are successful advenble for the continued existence of slavery, in the | turers, very frequently former ovorseers, or men who have made a fortune as merchants, trades-people or lawyers. No feudal law promotes the land-devouring tendency with us, but the instituthe cultivation of simple staples on a large scale so that slavery leads to large accumulations of though the owning family may change every

> When, more than thirty years ago, the writer ed person of South Carolina, not Petigra thorough southerner in every way, expressed him Gracehus could ever have done to a friend on the

The American case is worse than the English in this, that however injuriously the British law of primogeniture works, by bringing whole disrate, an acknowledged aristocracy, with some refrom parvenu to parvenu, using his station and power as a larger land-owner for turbulent arrogance, unrestrained by the traditions of family theory in the Cabinet, and in the halls of Con- or the whole society, often even unrestricted by some sort of public opinion. Public opinion can exist in districts only which are fairly peopled by

> legislature of South Carolina, recommending the re-opening of the African slave trade, in spite of onstitution and law, mentions, indeed, the condition of the poor men as one of his reasons for do ing so. He does not, however, desire to re-estab lish a yeomanry. His reason was, that the high wealthy classes to possess any, and that thus a very dangerous class of men, without direct interest in slavery, was springing up. By re-opening the slave-trade, negroes should be made so cheap that every white man might be made an message was sent to the legislature some three years before secession broke out, and shortly be

Carolina. The small and respectable freeholder is indispensable to the cohesion and permanency of our country; slavery is incompatible with such yeo-manry. What is the natural conclusion? Shall we, reconstructing our political system, sacrifice the country and its existence, as a free nation to a few land and men-holders, or shall we accept calmly and wisely, like men, the fruits and conse quences of a civil war of almost unmitigated criminality? The war was forced upon us; and least, the most stringent possible compression of period, to be forced upon us likewise

fore Africans were actually imported into South

Slavery is, in this point of social economy, as in every other respect, a disturbing element—a festering splinter in the foot of fair America, we not remove the thorn when it may be well said a far better opportunity is vouchsafed to us than the most sagacious or the most sanguine had hoped for-when a great civil war has freed us and we may act on a scale as large as the war or as energetically as the wickedness of the re bellion?

gion, right and consistency; dismiss even the question of common profit—the reconstruction of ly political grounds, the soonest possible elimina-tion of this estranging and fevering institution. Or are we not in sacred duty bound to reconstruct the Union : Or, if bound to do so, are we, perchance, England and Wales, and consequently to so small an number have the possessors of land in that country been reduced, that the London Speclator of July 11, 1863, could publish, as a supplement, a would be no wiser than a man whose house has just tumbled about his ears, who should insist tumbled about his ears, who should insist sure, each unsupported weight, each wall with out buttress, as they were before the crumbling of the walls. Those who expect us to do this thing must believe us nearly demented, or they must themselves be closely approching that state of mind. They have taken, it seems, for their motto: The Union as it was, the Constitution as it is. A better sentiment would be : The country as it was, the Union ten times better.

ginia Legislature.- A resolution submitted in the House of Delegates of Virginia on the 28th ult., by Mr. Miller, for an inquiry into the peace and why the English peasantry stands now, in every point of view, physical and moral, far below the peasantry of any other country of Census Peasantry of Says:

"Our legislature has properly determined that any overture for peace must originate with those who are responsible for the prosecution of the war. Until the Yankees withdraw their armed hosts from confederate territory there will not be

# The Principia.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1863.

#### ISSUE OF NEW STOCK.

In pursuance of a vote of the Stockolders of the PRINCIPIA ASSOCIATION, at their adjournment of Annual Meeting, at their office, 104 William Street, July 1, 1863, authorizing the Trustees to issue new Stock, in form and manner following:

#### Notice is hereby given

that Subscription Books are now open at the office of the Principia Association, 104 William Street, New York, for subscription to the New Issue of Stock, namely, One Hundred and Twenty Shares of Fifty dollars each, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent.

Old Stockholders are hereby notified that an opportunity is now afforded them to increase their stock, by subscribing, as above. Subscriptions from new Stockholders are also invited.

Persons at a distance, desirous of investing in this stock, can authorize the Treasurer, J. W. Alden, to subscribe for the amount they may desire.

GEO. B. CHEEVER, WILLIAM GOODELL. J. W. ALDEN,

EDWARD GILBERT.

#### NOTICE.

The Synod of the Free Presbyterian Church of the U.S., will meet in New Castle, Pa., on the third Thursday (15th day) of October next, at 6 o'clock in the evening

> GEORGE GORDON. Stated Clerk

IBERIA, O., Sept. 15th, 1863.

#### THE POLICY AT WASHINGTON.

We rejoice to learn from Washington that Secretary Chase is in favor of the immediate policy of freedom for all, and urges the committal of this policy to men who desire to carry it out, and who will do so, without fail.

This is especially with reference to the afflict ed and desolated State of Missouri. If our gov ernment do not protect the Union men of that State, by a force that will crush out slavery and the rebellion there, we had better turn the State distinctly and definitely over to Jeff. Davis. Better open enemies than secret and encouraged traitors, or a policy that plays into the traitor's irunds. President Lincoln is said to be always waiting for the expression of the wishes of the people. If this means the loyal people, surely they in Missouri have made their wishes plain enough, and they have suffered cruelty enough for their faithfulness to our government and to recdom. But if it means the disloyal as well as shape his policy to suit their wishes, as well as the wishes of the loyalists, we have no hope for our country under such leadership. Our only hope is in God's mercy in spite of such mad-

#### OUR ENGLISH FRIENDS.

### The Reconstruction question in Eng-

land and in America. On our first page will be found, two very valuable and timely articles from our London Correspondent, the venerable Gen. T. Perronet Thompson late member of Parliament, whose long and intimate acquaintance with English politics and opinions in respect to them. By the same mail we were favored with the note of inquiry that follows, and which calls for a response from us. The publication of the inquiry should do good here, in a way of stimulating and guiding pendlates. The proper disposition of the reconstruction question in America, must, of necessity, affeet, deeply, both our friends and our enemies, in

### The Inquiry.

ELIOT VALE, Blackheath, London., S. E. 7

What friends in England want to see, is some rational system of pacification, on the basis of the President's Proclamation, and amnesty to such as shall give in their adherence. They want it be cause, with it, they could do much towards stemming the rage for slavery which exists in England; and without it they cannot. Supposing the military question completely settled, what do you mean to do? You do not intend to eat your enemy. Assist us then with some glimpse of what

Trusting that, in this, there is nothing but what a stronge sense of common cause will excuse I remain, Yours very truly.

T. PERRONET THOMPSON.

### Our Response

The inquiry is altogether a natural and proper one. How should our friends in England be able to stem the torrent against us, without a full. clear, definite, and satisfactory understanding of our position?

We do not wonder that the absence of a well defined and distinctly enunciated "rational system of pacification on the basis of the President's Proclamation" should have greatly perplexed our English friends. It has greatly puzzled ourselves and, as we believe, the great mass of the earnest ly loyal, in America. It is but a prolongation of the puzzle arising out of the equal want of a rational system of prosecuting the war.

The two questions are one. It is the question concerning the objects of the war, whether it be merely for the control of our national domain, in its unity and entirety, or whether it be also and mainly for its control, for the "establishment of justice, and for securing the blessings of liberty to the people of the United States and their pos terity" in accordance with the Constitution as i reads, but in opposition the pro-slavery expositions that have been foisted upon it.

The President's Inaugural, his first Messag the Diplomatic circular of Mr. Seward, in 1861 and the Resolutions of Congress, of the same year, look, evidently, in the former directionwhile the Emancipation and Confiscation acts of Congress, the abolition of slavery in the Federal District and Territories, the partial arming of free negroes and of slaves, the protection and assistance of freedmen, &c. &c., and especially the President's Proclamation of Jan. 1, 1863, with his recent Springfield Letter declaring that "the promise must be kept," look strongly, in the direction of the latter. Yet the ill-treament of freedmen in some of the military departments, the rendition of slaves to their masters, in others, the neglect to make the decree of freedom universal, and other things that might be mentioned, continue to make the policy of the Government appear unsettled, vacillating, ambiguous and doubt-

We cannot therefore, form any action or utterance of the Government itself, infer with any degree of certainty, or inform our English friends, what the principle or the policy of our Government is, at the present-still less can we certify them, from any such source, what it will hereafter be. We can only give our estimate of the direction in which the current of public sentiment, in the loyal states, under the operations of opposite influences, is apparently and probably tending. The public sentiment once definitely formed and ascertained, must settle the whole question of the action of Government, in this country, quite as surely at least, as it does in

t, discourage what they consider a premature discussion of pacification. They say the military question must be settled first, and that, to this end, it is necessary to combine and concentrate the energies of those who, on the question of a basis of pacification, widely differ. We cannot stop here to point out-as we are almost constantly doing-the utter fallney of this argument. For our present purpose it is only needful to state the fact of the wide prevalence of this objection.

But it is needful to place beside this fact, an other fact equally notorious, which is, that the objections to discussion do not stifle it, but rather serve to show the impossibility of its being stifled -Almost foremost, to day, in the discussion, are some of the principal objectors against discussion. The opponents of the Administration de rive their chief sustenance from the discussion and the friends of the administration are forced ted States, cannot exercise the national preroga into the discussion, whether they will or no. Even members of the Administration, as in the case of And, as to forfeiture of state rights, that forfeiture Mr. Robert Dale Owen, M. C .- Mr. William Whiting, solicitor of the War Department, and states, and the continuance of their territorial even the Secretary of War himself, have produced elaborate and able papers on the subject not to mention Senator Sumner, whose Territorial Bill, offered in the last Congress, was his then conquering them, then restoring them, after proposal of a plan. Our next business must be, to indicate the scope

and apparent drift and tendency of the discus-

I. We shall devote little time to the genuine out-and-out copperhead plan, as set forth by Mr. Vallandigham, the New York World &c., the substance of which is for the Government to stop fighting, and invite the rebels to do the same. elect members to Congress, and come in, and with the aid of their copperhead allies of the North, outvote the Administration men, and have everything in their own way, including, of course, the re-enslavement of the freedmen, the repeal of the Emancipation and Confiscation Acts, the annulling of the President's Proclamation, in short, the estoration and enthronement of the slave power, and the extension of slavery, in every possible way. We need hardly attempt drawing a distinction between these, and the less frank and outspeken of the same school, who more cautiously co-operate with them. All are agreed in following the lead of Gov. Seymour of New York, who if more cautious than Vallandigham, is none the ess earnestly devoted to the same bad cause.

There are just two obstacles in the way of this system of pacification." First, the rebel slave. olders will not accept it. Second, the loyal North will not. Neither of the parties agreeing to it, nothing further need be said of it.

11. As little time and space we need give to the theory of Secretary Seward, enunciated in his reply to the French offer of friendly mediation and recommending an armistice and a convention of the two parties to settle points in dispute-to which Mr. Seward replied that the Federal Congress was the best and proper Convention, and the rebel members or successors elected to sucseed them, might come in and occupy their vacant seats. The effect of this would be identical with the plan of Seymour and Vallandigham, and many people are so uncharitable toward Mr. Seward as to give him credit for discernment his loval fellow citizens see it. The same two Oregon and California having a Constitutional obstacles, above mentioned, stand in the way of right to establish slavery, and reduce American North would not receive them, if they would,

validity, in time of peace, and under the administration of civil law-a theory adopted by Mr. Wendell Phillips, with only the modification that the Proclamation would be so far valid as to lib erate the slaves declared to be liberated, while he "severeign states" would be restored to the full exercise of their "State rights" to reduce to slavery, any of the other people of the United States whom they pleased. By Mr. Greeley's theory, the President has not so bound himsel by his proclamation as not to be at liberty to ac cept any terms of "pacification" upon which the two great contending parties might agree. Mr. Lincoln's Springfield letter, in which he says, the promise, being made, must be kept" appears have demolished that part of the theory which, a whole, finds little favor with the loyal asso ciates of Mr. Greeley. It encounters the two obstacles twice above mentioned. Neither the ebellious South nor the loyal North will agree

It is easy to see, now, what might have been nticipated, before-hand, that the broaching and e discussion of such theories, have led to the xplosion of them, by our loyal and intelligent

explosion of all conceivable theories of "pacifiation", based on the resusitation or the continuance of slavery. Numberless facts and consider ations are impelling all thoughtful minds in the lirection of the same conclusion. It is seen that pacification with slavery could be permanent, or could consist with the preservation of free intitutions, for any part of the country. Discussions of plans for "pacification" are narrowed lown, therefore, to the consideration of different nodes of procedure for the orderly and constitutional removal of slavery.

Accordingly, all the recent discussions of loyal citizens have been in that direction, all agreeing that, in some way, the hostile and anomalous ele ment that has embroiled us must be removed. Robert Dale Owen, William Whiting, Secretary Stanton, as well as Charles Sunner, are, variously, applying their powers of thought to this problem. The grand desideratum sought is some mode of national action that shall remove slavery from the states without transcending the constitutional powers of the Federal Government, or infringing the constitutional rights of the States.

Success must, of course, depend upon the construction which shall be truthfully given to the Federal Constitution itself, in which the powers of the Federal Government, and the rights of the States are defined, including the direct bearing of the Constitution upon slavery.

Unhappily, these eminent statesmen have not vet adventured to break off, and cast away the shackles of absurd and preposterous construc tion-in flat contradiction to all just and received rules of legal interpretation which have been foisted upon that instrument, by the almost unbroken ascendency of the slave power in our national policy, legislation, jurisprudence, and executive administration, for the last forty or fifty years. From this cause, all the plans of procedure, suggested by these gentlemen, are embarrassed by the fatal concession that, in time of peace, and by the normal action of the National Government, that Government cannot, without usurpation, discharge the indispensible duty of all civil governments to protect the essential natural rights of its own native citizens, from whom it exacts allegiance-and that the State governments have the constitutional State right n time of peace, and while remaining loval, to chattelize whomsoever of the people of the United States they please! In the presence of such an astounding concession, it is not marvellous that the methods of evading the supposed obstructions should be various and conflicting, and that

Mr. Sumner's plan of reducing the rebellious states to territories, and of abolishing slavery in in France, thus to play with this serpent, thus them, while in a territorial condition, before re- to fondle and keep in power the friends of the

based on the implication that while remaining mediately arose whether the National Government that could not protect its subjects within the states, could reduce those same states to territories? When it was said, in reply, that the states had forfeited their state rights by rebellion it was answered that on the restoration of their state rights, the right of re-establishing slavery would return to them. The result, as we were told, on the spot, by members of Congress in March, 1862, was that, at no time after the proposition was broached, could it have obtained the

votes of a dozen members of either house. The reason was obvious. Those who concede the state right of enslaving the people of the Unitive of reducing Sovereign States to Territories could remain only during the non-existence of the condition.

Mr. Whiting's proposed expedient of first conceding belligerent rights to the rebellious states having first exercised the conqueror's right of abolishing slavery, is subject to similar and additional objections. To concede belligerent rights to rebellious subjects is to introduce confusion and anarchy, and revolutionize, disastrously, international law. Mr. Whiting's theory, moreover, necessitated the injustice and impolicy of treating the loyal as well as the disloyal citizens of the rebel states as enemies, (to be either punished or pardoned.) including the loval freedmen and slaves, besides furnishing European Governments with our precedent for acknowledging the belligerent rights of rebels.

Mr. Robert Dale Owen's theory regarded the slaves as property, and the slavery question as a question of property-a theory, so far from being constitutional that it conflicted directly with it by the testimony of Madison, who said that the Convention refused to admit any such right. Like Mr. Whiting, Mr. Owen is forced to resort to difficult and controverted points of international law complicating the subject.

Remarks somewhat similar might be made in spect to the ingenious and complicated theory f Secretary Stanton, the leading idea of which is that, by an agreement between the State and the National Governments, the rebel State Governments might relinquish the "state right" of chattelizing native Americans.

As to those of the slave States who have no rebelled, we do not perceive that any of the theo ries propounded, except, possibly, Mr. Stanton's is susceptible of application to them. So that the grand desideratum of a Federal abolition of slavery, is not reached at all, by either of them.

Another insuperable objection to all of then state right" of enslaving American citizens conceded to any of the States, the deprivation of that right, either by forfeiture, forced agreement, or otherwise, introduces into our Union, two setts of States and "state rights"-the original States 1863. It is ignominy and shame, that the reluc that have remained loyal, together with the new enough to see this, as clearly as the majority of loyal States, from Maine and Massachusetts to its adoption. The rebel slavemongers will not citizens to slavery, whenever they please-while come into our Congress as members. The loval South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama are to be punished by the perpetual degradation of being an immediate act, should have thrown so much III. In the same category we place the theory deprived of that "Sovereign state right." - Those doubt upon the sincerity of the Government and of Mr. Horace Greeley of the New York Tribune, who remember the debates in Congress concern- the President, and raised so wide a question as that, on the military suppression of the rebel- ing the Wilmot Proviso, and the admission of new to the fulfilment of the pledge, as to make it nelion, the President's Proclamation, having been States, understand that that battle, having been cessary for the President to write letters to put once fought and lost, is not likely to be fought over again with any better success, if adventured to be fought at all.

ermined to get rid of slavery by some constitutional method of Federal action, yet groping, as noon-day, as though it were midnight, in search of the true key of constitutional exposition.-It will be found, before long.

Nay, it is found already, and is in process exhibition, daily, to multitudes of our delighted loval citizens. Our legislators will get sight of it, whenever they can find leisure. Their theories and plans will then all blend, harmoniously, in one, and there will be no obstacle to its adop-

The Constitution, as it reads, and as it was deigned, is for liberty--not slavery. It forbids lavery in the States by forbidding to them the essential ingredients of slavery, and it requires of the Federal Government to guarantee to every State in the Union, a republican government which excludes slavery.

All the "pacification" needed is a Federal pro nibition of slavery in the states, as required by the Constitution, and a return of the states to their allegiance, under the Constitution and the laws. Remove slavery, and no bone of contention will remain-no slaveholders to be concil-

iated or to be negotiated with. The slaveholders are not the South. The are but an insignificant minority of the South The great mass of the southern people, being non-slaveholders, will show themselves loyal whenever we give them the opportunity. They are doing it already, wherever they can do it

"Amnesty", except in the case of a few of the ringleaders, will follow, of course, without doubt.

Our friends in England must have patience with us, and allow us time. We are making progress, steadily. It was a long time after Granville Sharp first proclaimed the unconstitu. tionality of slavery in Great Britain, before the doctrine was adopted and applied by Lord Mansfield in the Somerset case in 1772-and still longer before the same principle was applied to the West India Colonies, as it should have been, and to our North American States, then

Colonies, also. The general diffusion of light on our Constituion, now, and here, as formerly in England, on the British Constitution, is the desideratum most needed. The paltry sum of half a million of dollars-the war expenses of our Government for twelve hours, would flood the country with "Our National Charters"—a cheap pamphlet that finds readers wherever it is sent, and makes nearly as many converts to constitutional abolitionism as it finds readers. Where that goes, the problem of "pacification," after the war is over, is at once solved.

### "PRAY, BE QUICK."

We do not wonder that our friends in England send us over this watchword. It has come to this, that we must be quick, or not at all. Gradualism is killing us. The insanity of giving slavery an easy death,-a Enthanasia,-seeing the ultimate necessity has come; the desire of prolonging the time of slavery as long as possible. and dealing with it as tenderly as possible; this seems to be the principle and policy adopted by our Commander-in-chief, and it threatens utterly to destroy us. But are not the miseries conse quent already on this policy, sufficient? Is not the sack and massacre of Lawrence, for example, enough for Missouri? Can it be that the President desires any more of such fruits as this, in the train of the policy of gradualism? It is courting intervention abroad, and disunion and destruction at home, to continue any longer, in no satisfactory conclusion and agreement, even any degree, any where, this policy of coquetting among earnestly loyal statesmen has yet been with slavery. It is injustice and wrong to our friends in Great Britain; it is adding temptation and opportunity to our enemies, both there and

Leading men, in the Government and outside of ceiving them back into the Union again as states, rebels, thus to take counsel with traitors. When was expected to receive general favor. It was will the President, our government, and the THE COPPERHEAD CONVENTION AT country, strike the one decisive blow, that shall states, this Federal interference with slavery free us forever from this entangling and palsywould be unconstitutional. The question im- ing alliance? We do not wonder at the prayer that comes to us from abroad, PRAY, BE QUICK. The following is from our respected London Correspondent of September 15th 1863. Our circumstances are more pressing than theirs,

but on both sides, full of peril. We are afraid of being thought importunate, out the fact is that circumstances with us are

what Napoleon used to call "grandes." All evil things increase and grow upon One literary authority is produced to tell us, "the Trial by Jury is one of the grossest of British humbugs." Another assures us that being slaves is nothing but being "hired for life." A third party insist in our paying for wars wherever scapegrace traders think they could improve the commercial policy of foreign nations: wonder how they would have looked if a fleet in the Thames had demanded the abolition of the Corn Laws. A more expansive generation still demand protection for the industry of piracy wherever it will pay. And a Letter in the Times of 9th September invites us (for it amounts to nothing else) to the restoration of the slave-trade because the inhabitants of Africa are so unhappy. Meanwhile the people at large can do little f they would. They are tied and bound, by the absence of the Ballot which the aristocracy keep for themselves; and the practical result is, that the poor are taxed by Indirect Taxation, at a rate which, in the extreme cases, amounts to sixty times the rate of the rich, upon the cost price. If ever you want cases for a Ballot Meeting, mention ours.

The position might seem hopeless. Lords. Privy Counsellors, Reverends, furnish their quota to "Southern Clubs," for preservation of the cannibal flesh-market. To look at us, you eight suppose we were the slavery nation par excellence, and our blood had run through negrodrivers since the Flood.

But we have our chances, still. There will be political changes in England; and your struggle will have given a fillip. For the present, it is the pivot on which kings turn. You are decidedly the "Great Eagle" of the prophet, which ook of the seed of the land, and planted it in fruitful field. We look to you, therefore, to do omething for the seed left behind. Help us, and help youselves; and pray, be quick.

Yours very sincerely, T. PERRONET THOMPSON.

#### OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE.

Some of the dangers before us. The following letter from our respected L on Correspondent, we commend to the thought al consideration of our readers. It foreshadows s, that, so long as the original, normal, general the indignation and contempt that must come upon us from all the world, if we draw back from the pledge of freedom, the decree of freedom, issued by our President, for all the slaves of rebeldom in existence on the 1st of January, tance with which any measures have been taker o carry that decree into effect, the nonentity of any such measures in many quarters, the comission of the decree to men whose hearts were make emancipation a gradual process, instead of Proclamation would be executed. It is unfortu-

ate and disastrous that still there remains much doubt, and that conditions are attached to the fulfilment of the Proclamation, which, when it was issued, was without any condition at all Let the country be aware that a mighty effort is being made, and will be prosecuted to nullify the Proclamation, in fact, while it is professedly ex cented for such as have already got their freedom. We shall present some details on this sub ect. Our correspondent's letter must be pour

The accounts from America, as presented in the Times of 14 September, produce the sensation of hearing that Master Henry has been tuning the piano forte, or regulating the chronome-

At the same time it is to be remembered that they come through uncertain and hostile channels. They are, therefore, to be received as only the shadows of what may really be found to be and very probably the representations of what the reporter only wishes to be true.

The idea of limiting the effects of the Emanc pation Proclamation to such slaves as, on hearing of it, ran from their masters, when they were never asked to do it, nor the slightest means of support or assistance held out to them,-is sounding the bass string of humanity, to an extent never before dreamed of, among humankind. Language must be remodelled to find a term for it, so soon as there appears reasonable cause for believing in its existence. Nobody will believe it till they see it; for the worst enemies of the American poople, always believed them to be re-

spectable. Putting this then to one side, as a weak inver tion of the enemy, build we our better hopes on the allusions dimly made to "amnesty" and " preservation of property except in slaves." But why was not this done in a statesmanlike way, such as no malice could misrepresent? And why was it not done long ago, so as to have been working and producing its effects? It is true that nothing can be done but work double tides now. But recollection of time lost, may stir up to present per-

On one point, the Slavery gazettes evince soreness. They congratulate the President on no appearing to pay much heed to the Union sentiments which break out in parts and portions of the hostile territory. The dullness must be su perhuman which did not derive the lesson the adversary least desired to convey. The friends of the Union, within the States in rebellion, have never had fair play. They never so much as many of us and such and such are our desires. It will be for future historians, if they can, to make to account for all that has been done, and that has not. The Man in the Iron Mask will be nothing of a mystery in comparison.

The great fear is of something being done by those who possess, for the present, a twelve-hundred horse power of mischief. If the thing is left to be wrought out by the movements of popular agitation, it will work itself clear, beyond a doubt. The fear is of some grand master of mischief taking the machine in hand, and doing his will, to the horror of all beholders.

It may be, that there is still a frightful lessed to be read, upon the folly of not doing things when they might. A hoped for consequence of the knaves' interpretation suggested of the Procthe knaves' interpretation suggested of the Prociamation, probably is that the colored population in the South will throw themselves into the contest, in the most unlikely way for any good. It is ill dealing with cross purposes at head-quarters. A ship where every rope should lead the wrong way, and the compass points South instead of North, would be but a type of the ingenious misery men secure for themselves, when they commit their fame and fortunes to the guidance of whole enemies or half friends.

T. PERRONET THOMPSON. Eliot Vale, Blackheath, London, 15 Sept., 1863.

[For the Principia.] TWEEDLE HALL.

The Albany Atlas and Argus says of the re cent convention at Tweedle Hall, that "it embraced among its members the representative men of the party, its ablest counsellors, and its most ardent supporters." But, who were these able counsellors and ardent supporters? What are their antecedents? Governor Seymour was there, of course, as the great copperhead; who, when he had spread himself out at length before them, received the homage of all the minor copperheads. The Governor, true to his instincts at the outset of the war, was in heart with the rebellion, and declared himself opposed to the coercion" of the South, and denounced the attempt to raise armies for that purpose as "madness." His entire course, ever since, has shown that he is in sympathy with the traitors of our country, both North and South. In his letter to the Albany meeting to express sympathy with the convicted traitor of Ohio, he fully identified himself with the sentiments of Vallandigham: the encouragement he extended to the rebel insurrectionists of New York, last July, and his recent efforts to embarrass the Government and prevent the reinforcement of our army, show clearly, that, notwithstanding his recent declaration that he never doubted "that the Union would be restored," with all the other copperheads of the country, he never desired our suc cess, but would, if he were not more of a coward than a traitor, have been in active hostility to the

cause of our country. Among the representative men at the Conven tion was Fernando Wood; who, on his entering the hall, was received with "great applause Nor has he been idle in the cause of the rebels He sent a dispatch to the traitor Toombs, apolo gizing for the seizure of arms intended for the usof rebels and traitors against our Government. He likewise made himself the tool of these traitors to sell the President of the United States, only the President did not see it. He would not take the bait. Then there was Judge Flanders, who served a term in Fort Lafayette for disloyalty. There was also Amasa J. Parker, chairman of the Convention, and no doubt a representative man who sent a special message to the Convention of Ohio Copperheads, indorsing the nomination of Vallandigham. There was likewise prominen among the representative men and able counse lors of the convention, Sandford E. Church, who was a candidate for State Comptroller, and who if he had done no other service to the cause of the rebellion, had at least shown his devotion to their allies, the Copperheads of the North, by making, as is reported, a pilgrimage to the shrin f Vallandigham at the Clifton Hotel, whom the

Argus has designated the "illustrious exile" Notwithstanding the whitewashing of Thurlow Weed, the convention at Albany was a complete copperhead concern, ruled by and for the copperheads' interest, not only of the State, but of the country, and, as the ticket has received the hearty indorsement, so will it receive the vote of every traitor and copperhead in the State.

#### THE CONSTITUTION, AS IT IS. ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, VA., Sept. 19, 1863.

To DAVID B. St. JOHN AND M. B. CHAMPLIN of the State of New York:

Gentlemen - Permit me to congratulate you and our associate nominees for office in the Empire State, that you are pledged to sustain "The Constitution as it is." Though for the prosecution of missionary work among the Freedmen, I am now a sojourner in a slave state, I feel the deepsionary effort, as a Presbyterian and a Congregaional minister of the Gospel. My heart leaps with joy at the sight of those inspiring words -"The Constitution as it is": May you thus sustain our glorious Constitution-bearing in mind that it is "ordained to establish Justice!" and it must be superfluous to tell earnest Democrats that there is not any "justice" in slavery

That you may be thoroughly prepared for your noble work, it is recommended that you study Lysander Spooner Esq., on the Constitution of the United States: also, on the same subject, the writings of William Goodell, Gerrit Smith, and Frederick Douglass.

In plain view of the window, out of which I ook from my rough shanty, there can be seen eight companies of colored soldiers, training to aid you, by bullets and bayonets, to defend "the Constitution as it is." Frederick Douglass is helpng Gen. Thomas on the Mississippi to gather housands of these sable patriots for the same good work. Take courage! In addition to the books which I have mentioned, subscribe for the Principia, and act as that teaches.

### THE MISSOURI DELEGATION.

Meeting in Cooper Institute. It was our privilege to attend the Mass meeting, in the Cooper Institute, last Friday evening assembled to welcome a deputation from the Missouri and Kansas delegation to the President, who had been invited bither by the National Club, a loval organization of this city, composed principally of Germans. Notwithstanding threatening indications of the storm of wind and rain that commenced before the audience had all entered the spacious hall was nearly filled. A very considerable portion of those in attendance being Germans, a part of the speaking was in their language. It was a meeting of great interest, of lofty sentiment, and of intelligent and enthusiastic loyalty and patriotism. The hall was decorated with flags and inscriptions, as follow:

"Union and freedom"-"Welcome to the Mis souri and Kansas delegation' - "Away with the last traitor, and the last slave." A procession entered the hall bearing a banner inscribed-"National Club, Seventeenth Ward. Welcome to

the Missouri and Kansas delegation. At 8 o'clock Mr. KAPP, as Chairman of the Ex ecutive Committee of the National Club, called the meeting to order, and, after stating the origin and objects of that body, adverted to the great work which had been done in Missouri and Kan sas. An allusion to John C. Fremont and his Emancipation proclamation was received with thunders of applause. The cause of Emancipaknew where to direct a letter, to say there are so tion in Missouri was ours; Missouri was one again a battle-ground. It would be indeed a dis aster if the heart of this great Republic should be turned over once again to slavery, as Messrs. out something like a tale that will hold together, Blair and Gamble proposed. He was sure that we should all support every effort of the Emancipationists by our outspoken sympathy and effect he said a few words in their mother-tongue. which were loudly applauded, and then intro-

duced as the first speaker,
WILLIAM C. BRYANT, of the N. Y. Evening Post, who delivered an eloquent speech, replete with just sentiments, and contrasting immediate with gradual emancipation.

The men who control affairs in Kansas, claim

to be gradual emancipationists. Gradual emancipation! There is no grosser delusion entertained by man. (Great applause.) Have we not suffered mischief enough from slavery without keeping it any longer? Has not blood enough been shed? you pull him out gradually? (Laughter.) If he were to take a dose of laudanum sufficient to cause a speedy death, and a stomach pump were at hand, would you draw the poison off by degrees? If your house were on fire would you put it out gradually? (Laughter.) And yet there are nen who talk of gradual emancipation by of ancient habit, and there are men in the slave states who make of slavery a sort of idol which they are unwilling to part with, which, if it must be removed they would prefer to see it removed after a lapse of time and tender leave-takings Slavery is a foul and monstrous idol, a Jugger-naut under which thousands of lives are crushed out; it is a Moloch for whom the children of the

the number of the victims shall be gradually diminished? If there are a thousand victims this year, are you willing that nine hundred should be sacrificed next year and eight hundred the next, and so on, until after the lapse of ten years it shall cease. No, my friends, let us hurl this the most eloquent advocates of the anti-slavery grim image from its pedestal. Down with it to the ground. (Cheers.) Dash it to fragments; cluded by expressing the wish that America shall trample it in the dust. (Applause.) Grind it to go on in the spirit of freedom, crushing out rebelpowder, as the prophets of old demanded that the graven images of the Hebrew idolators should be winds, and throw it upon the waters, that no hu-

man hand shall ever again gather up the accursed atoms and mold it into an image to be worshipped again with sacrifices of human life. (Loud and prolonged applause.)
Mr. Charles P. Johnson, one of the delegates

from Missouri, was the next speaker. He said that he thanked the public very cordially for the reception given to him and to the Missouri delea. As the representative of a great principle in the American republic, he, as one of that delegation, sincerely thanked them. The word "radical" was to them a name of pride. (Applause.) What was the meaning of radical? Through the nisrepresentation of parties now in power it neans a Jacobineal faction to destroy the coun try. This is talse and wrong-in its inception as n its conclusion. The first principle that he unlerstood by radical was, that this war shall go on till the last foe of the country shall lay prostrate before its power, and that our flag shall be unfurled and borne in triumph through every part of the United States, and where a foreign mon-archy shall dare to present itself. (Applause.) That was the first chapter of Missouri radicalis (Applause.) The second chapter means that, having gone so far with this war, sacrificing more glorious heroes than ever followed Greek, I or Ironside; having gone so far, it is right that no policy shall compromise with the cause of the rebellion. (Applause.) We have a President; we have ministers and others who sit easy in their chairs at Washington; but they stand in the way of the nation's success, other men shall come and take their places. (Applause.) In Missouri they had arrived at this conclusion by painful experience. They have been fighting in that old State for these principles, and as men pledged to truth they

were ready to stand by tho was under conservative principles, and her people he wavaited on the President of the United States demand one thing-a matter which shall not interfere with his position or private views. They have asked him to cast his influence in favor o freedom—a position which is the only opposite ground to the pro-slavery of the South. In the city of St. Louis the people had not only vindicated the rights of free speech, but the rights of free labor. (Applause.) The decisive action of the people of St. Louis, and especially of the German portion of the State—(applause)—frightened the pro-slavery men, and awed them by their inouri remaining in the Union.

dependent action. (Applause.) The speaker then ouri by Clay Jackson's secession Legislature to take the State out of the Union. The members were all violent proslavery men. They consulted ogether, and the discussions were very elaborate. They came to the conclusion that to preserve slavery it was necessary to remain in the Federal nion (hisses); and this they did, as the only spir t that could actuate them. Beyond this they had no motive. The present Governor of the State specified that fact as one of many reasons ior, Miswas pro-slavery to the core, and not only received slaveholding commissioners, but kept the flag of cession flying over their roof. The Legislature vas afterwards called together, and troops began o be raised by the Governor. The avowed object, as is well known, was the capture of Kansas. That was, however, crushed in the bud by the valor and heroism of Nathaniel Lyon. (Loud checrs.) A collision very nearly occurred between Jackson and Lyon, but the pro-slavery Governor was placed in power of the State. It was fully inderstood in all this that slavery should be pro tected under any circumstances. Then sprang up the Union party of to-day. (Applause.) When of the loyal political organizations of the city, and up the Union party of to-day. (Applause.) government put its forces in motion, there was o opposition, for it was understood that Missouri It was then thought that the people of Missouri were in a majority; that they were protected by carry out their principles to their legitmate soldiery, and that they would be protected in all sequences, and never would rest until the their rights. The Convention was accordingly traitor was hung, and the last slave free. old but it seems that it was thought unwise that and State officers. A variety of strange reasons were given for this. But soon after a strange elected were radical emancipationists. They did not allow secessionists to vote, nor guerillas nor bushwackers to ride in and vote as they used to do in Kausas. (Applause.) If the power of the people sweep on as it has begun there will not be slave in Missouri in five years. (Applause.) The old convention of Missouri was passed in opfield of Missouri. It was passed to keep slavery longer in the State; it was passed to oppose and vitiste the efforts of every Missourian whose defavor of slavery intact; while the loyal people of the eyes of should be banished from every appointment, adopted by this Government, beginning though of the simplest kind. (Applause) Every man should be estracised who would not be willwhich ignorant politicians deceive those more ig-norant than themselves. He alluded to the different bills brought before Congress during the last session for the remuneration of slaveholders. In a very humorous but logical strain he made en they wanted twenty, and when twenty was within their grasp they wanted twenty-five. [Laughter.] This was the spirit and the

principle of the damnable power of slavery. In his opinion, slavers should be treated just as any other bushwacker or assassin-that they should either be hung or shot. [Cheers. Every means should be taken to grapple with the trocious character of slavery, and this should be ingle mark or vestige of the accursed and bloody ystem should be left upon the earth. [Loud applanse. He thought that our public men would e soon pushed up to that point, if they had not got there already; for the question for this na on, now struggling with its enemy, as it is a vin dictive, bitter and sanguinary enemy, is to take every'means we possess of grappling with it, and leave not a single shred of it together. Slavery was the great and murderous bane of the Union men of Missouri. Men there do not die on the glorious battle field. They die by the slow process of torture-of limb taken off after limboming embrace of death, their ears cut off, their noses cut and powder placed in the orifices and their heads blown open, then placed on the public highways to the gaze of the people that pass along. [Shame, shame, and hisses.] That is slavery, and the highest degree of chivalry in battle field, before the cannon's mouth, surround-

ed by the enthusiasm of comrades, with the knowledge of the fact that they will be treated as prisoners of war. There were thousands of cases as atrocious as that he referred to as having ccurred in Missouri: and these had culminated by the conservative policy on the part of commanders of departments, as seen in the lurid flames lighting the heavens from the noble city of Law-Take Missouri, every inch of her soil, and take the incidents of those acts which have happened there, and put them together, and the voldred times greater than the massacre of Lawrence. All this was properly attributed to slavery, and f any portion of the people of the North question the earnestness of the people of Missouri, and say they were going too fast in this rebellion-in this evolution-if they question us in that, they must be excused on the plea that, having learned it in the bitter school on the soil of Missouri ; having learned it practically there, they had come to the conclusion, regardless of the fine-spun theories of statesmen of philosophers, that the radical party cessionists. But Slavery must fall in Missouri, of the North is the only live party in the United or the loyal men must leave the State. And they States, and the only one that can beat copper-headism. [Applause.] Shall we ever consent, after so much suffering and terrible exposure to the enormity of slavery, to unite or make peace with copperheadism, that is, democracy; or Union with our so-called "Southern brethren." We must ome to the conclusion that we must war against opperheadism at the North with just as much nergy as we fight against secession at the South. [Applause] Suppose that we could not beat them at the ballot box; suppose that Vallandig-ham should be elected President of the United

States; what would be my relation to him? He

would stand in the same relation to him as he

then stood to Jefferson Davis of the Confederate

States of America. [Applause.] As Americans

and pass through fire. Must we consent that plause. And he looked for the day when constitutionally it shall be the declaration of the ple of the United States that not one inch of the territory of the whole of America shall be cursed speaker, who, though a very young man, is one of the most eloquent advocates of the anti-slavery doctrine that we have heard for a long time, congo on in the spirit of freedom, crushing out rebel lion and slavery, and growing better at every step she makes in this holy work. (Applause)

The speaker described barbarities, in the treatment of loyal men, under the administration of the "conservatives" in Missouri, exceeding any. thing that we can remember to have been experienced in Kansas, in the times of Pierce and Buchapan. He said there bad been hundreds of cases of the kind, and that there was and could be no possible remedy, without the thorough change of the policy of the Federal Administration which the loyal people of Missouri now demanded by their delegates at the seat of Government. The

Were then read, and unanimously and enthusiastically adopted:

Whereas, The cause of Missouri is identical with the cause of the Union at large, since the complete and speedy abolition of slavery is the condition as well of the welfare and prosperity of the State of Misri as of the undisturbed and glorious conti

of our Union; and Whereas, the only party which represents the true interest of the State of Missouri and of the Union, is the radical emancipation party, whose representatives we see to night in our midst, and whose principles were substantially laid down, for the first time, in the proclamation of John C. Fremont, dated August 36,

Whereas, the policy pursued by President Lincoln in Missouri, by closing his ears to the just, loyal, and patriotic demands and grievances of the radical party, while he endorses and sustains the disloyal and ield and their adherents, is an incomprehensible policy, since it is in striking contradiction to the spirit of Mr. Lincoln's own proclamations and to distinct acts of Congress, concerning the property of rebellious

Whereas, this inscrutable policy has already borne its pernicious fruits in the terrible massacre at Law-rence, Kansas, and bids fair to lead to further results

f the same lamentable character; and, Whereas the loyal citizens of the city of New York ore assembled are thoroughly and deeply convinced of the necessity of the speedy and complete abolition of slavery, throughout the whole dominion of the Unit-ed States, as the only measure promising the successful and enduring regeneration of the Union, for all fu-ture time, and as they are equally convinced of the ruinous effect of a policy which is trying to reconcile an enemy stubbornly opposed to all reconciliation, Resolved, That we tender our heartiest welcome to ent in our midst, as the representatives of the only true interests of Missouri, as well as of the country at

Resolved, That we hereby denounce and condemn the course pursued by Governor Gamble, General Scho-field, and their political associates, as a disloyal, law defying policy—a policy calculated to defeat the object

Resolved. That we deeply and earnestly deplore the indorsement, by President Lincoln, of a policy so utterly opposed to the spirit of his own proclamations and of distinct acts of Congress and his refusel to assent to the just demands of the loyal radical party of Missouri. Finally. Resolved. That we greet the members of the loyal

Radical party of Missouri and Kansas as our brethren and fellow-soldiers in the great struggle for the re-generation of our glorious Union, and that we pledge country the last traitor shall have disappeared, with

Dr. Schutz spoke in German. He began by

the only one that had dared to stand up for breth ren in Missouri, when all the other organizations had kept back lest they offend the powers that contrasted the two elements of the Pad at all. He illustrated it by referring to the tory of European revolutions, where the moderate party had always been formed by those theorists who, by their philosophical developmoment they saw their theories reduced to action became afraid of them, and so endeavored to check the progress of events. He drem a com parison, as an illustration, between Mr and Henry Gazern. He held that Radicalism in this case was nothing but an understanding from the start of what the course of events would sire was to banish slavery. The Ceneral of the logic of events, before the events, by a train of Department assisted in keeping the ordinance in evil consequences made such action necessary to Missouri have solemnly sworn that slavery shall had to be led through tortures and experiences go down. (Loud applause.) The strongest slave- of all kinds until it was brought ultimately to the holders are holding power under the federal gov- the same conclusion which the radicals had enter ermment, who, for their very unboly principles, tained from the start. Almost every measure the first call for volunteers for the defense of Fort Sumter had been a measure at first advocating to sweep away slavery without any regard to ed by the radicals and denounced by the Conserva-As to what we will do with tives as baneful and destructive. He showed the negro, he thought that we were doing first that the logic of events had compelled the Ad rate with him. This was, in fact, a question with ministration, on all important questions, to come up to the measures advocated by the radicals, but unfortunately only after the nation had spent thousands of lives and millions of dollars as price of the lesson. This war was not an American issue merely; it was a war for freedom all references to the flexible consciences of slavehol- over the world, and especially the fate of popu ders, who, when they were offered ten millions of compensation, they wanted fifteen, when offered issue of this struggle. He denied that Slavery had received its death stroke; Slavery would die only by continual efforts; but if the war should be closed with a Compromise, Slavery would be come stronger and more powerful than ever be fore. He illustrated this by referring to the experience of European revolutions, where the counter-revolution had in every case gone back beyond the limits of the state of things against which the revolution was directed. the more so for the honor of the nation, for not a to Mexican affairs, he quoted the confession The London Times, that it rejoiced in the down fall of this Republic as securing the aristocratic form of Government for England, while the vic-tory of the Union would be a death-blow to the an eloquent appeal to the citizens of German de scent to remain true to principles enunciated at this assemblage-never to lay down their arms nor to tire in the struggle until the last Rebe and the last slave should disappear together

from the soil of the regenerated Republic Col. ARNOLD KREKEL, the present candidat for Judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri, was when the time comes and they are cold in the the next speaker. To indicate to the audience he said, the policy of the present Pro-Slavery party in Missouri, he would state that the recen Convention had stricken out from the State Con stitution the clause providing for emancipation by the Legislature, by compensating the holders, and leaving as the only provision on Missouri Our men do not die as they do, on the that subject the one allowing emancipation when it is in accordance with the wishes slaveholders. There could be no peace or quiet in Missouri until Slavery was utterly crushed out n the State. ABRAHAM LINCOLN received 17, 000 votes in Missouri, and all these men are without exception. Radicals. And yet he says that the Radicals in Missouri are too fast in their desire to overturn Slavery in that State, when they are only attempting to do in a slower way tion has done suddenly through all the States in rebellion. The loyal men of Missouri are the mercy of guerrillas, and travel bundreds of miles, at great trouble and expense, to ask the Government at Washington to do them justice It was a spectacle never before seen in this or any other country. Gov. GAMBLE has enrolled all the citizen of the State, and appointed men who are Pro-Slavery at heart over them-mer known as aiders of the Secessionists. And so under these officers the loval men of Missour But Slavery must fall in Missouri, would not leave their homes and be driven from the State by bushwhackers and guerrillas until they had met them face to face in bloody conflict. Great applause.

Hon. Emil. Petrorus spoke briefy in German Col. Moss, of Missouri, was next introduced. He is a terse vigorous speaker, and his remarks were frequently loudly applauded. He said that in the platform of the radical party of the West was the plank that there should Slavery, and that no candidate who did not stand on it would receive their votes-that was the position of the Radical party of Missouri and of loyal men in Arkansas and Texas. They had learned within the past three years its necessity they must lead the world, or they were ready to The loyal people are bound to have freedom and fall at the side of Mexico in behalf of right. [Ap- nothing short of it. A compromise would

leave the matter to be fought over again. Slavery is doomed and will die the death of a felon. It was with these feelings and views that the Radical party presented themselves to the President; it was not known that he would deny their request; he might grant it; he would be compelled to pretty soon. The President thought they in Missouri were going too fast; that man who has made no progress on the question of Slavery in the past three years stands to-day the platform of the rebels. The loyal people of the West have decreed that it must die in the next twelve months, and already slaveholders

begin to feel and fear it.

The speaker denounced the Copperheads: eace men and their propositions already about 10,000 Commissioners, brave men, with guns ad sabres were appointed who would settle the tion of the rebellion without the aid of such ans; but there was no settlement except abjugation and extermination of the rebels question with the radicals was, shall a reafter be allowed a vote or a seat in at President or politicians might say; the Is could not live among them, and they id not admit JEFF. Davis and his partners ast until after twenty-one years of training. of Missouri did not want men who, a few nce talked loudly of irrepressible con talk about compromise now; they did end to have such men in office in future; canted men who, when they lay down a es : it is tolly to conduct war on moderate onservative principles. The loyal people of perhaps, those of Kentucky. These loyal watching the movements of Missouri s to fall into line. Don't fear for Missouri the conclusion of Col. Moss' remarks, the

Gen. Jim Lane and B. Gratz Brown had been expected, and were loudly called for by the audince but were absent, being detained at Wash-

The speaking was interspersed with exceleut and stirring music by a full band. A more we do not remember to have attended. It used to e tauntingly said -- Why don't you send your Solition lecturers to the South ?" We live to listen abolition lecturers from Missouri, in New

vivify the half instructed and half-suffocated abo-

cannot understand the Slavery question and how to treat it, as well as the people of the South." Well, we are beginning to conclude that it is

ed in relation to Missouri, he is a ruined man,

nsanity of trying to carry on a war against the rebellion without making it an open outspoken uncompromising war against slavery. Talk o leaving the slavery question to be settled afterwards! That policy, if not abandoned, will settle the rebellion question, and settle it in favor of the rebellion, by the aid of the Government itself! We wait, with intense anxiety, for the final answer of the President to the Missouri and Kansas delegation.

In our last issue we proposed the circulating and signing of a LOYAL MEMORIAL, to the President. and to Congress, for certain purposes then mentioned. We now subjoin a form, for the convenience of such as may choose to make use of it.

### LOYAL MEMORIAL.

To the President of the United States and to

Permit us to congratulate you on the encour aging progress, already made towards a suppression of the slaveholders' rebellion. Allow us. likewise, to thank you for all the wise and efficient measures of Government to that end; especially those levelled against the guilty cause : such as the abolition of slavery, in the Federal District and Territories, the Emancipation and Confiscation Acts, the President's proclamation of Jan. I, 1863, the protection, to a great extent. of liberated slaves, their enrollment in the army and the suspension of the habeas corpus, in aid of the execution of the laws and the punishment of

Permit us, further, respectfully, yet earnestly to ask that these measures be vigorously enforced, carried forward and perfected, in all suitable ways, particularly by placing the colored soldiers on the same footing, as to pay and privileges, as the white soldiers, and by the appointment of commanders and officers heartily in favor of these measures; and also by extending the edict of emancipation to all the slaves in the United States, restoring amity and peace, by "establishing justice and securing the blessings of liberty, to the people of the United States and their pos-

A Course of Lectures before the Wo man's Loyal National League, is in progress. The first of these was delivered by Vincent Colver. The second will take place at their rooms, No. 20 Cooper Institute, this (Thursday) evening, when WILLIAM GOODELL will address the audience. Subject:-"Women and Politics: Politics as they are, and as they should be." Several able speakers are engaged for future evenings, Rev. Dr. Crooks, Father Fransoli, and Gen. Lane being among the number.

The New Gymnastics.-Mrs. Plumb's "Academy for Physical Culture," No. 59, West | The Wheeling Intelligencer says that the proc Fourteenth St, has already opened. The new system of light gymnastics, inaugurated by Dr. Lewis, is deservedly gaining in popular favor, and will we trust, do much towards producing reform in a branch so greatly neglected as has been that of Physical culture. For the many in the city whose habits are necessarily sedentary they will prove

exceedingly valuable. Mrs. Plumb is a graduate of Dr. Lewis' catablishment in Boston, and is well qualified for her present position. Classes for ladies 101/2 a. m. Lads and Misses 31/2 p. m. Ladies and gentlemen, 7½ p. m. Terms-(in advance.) Course of 12 Lessons, 2 per week, \$5,00; 24 Lessons, 2 or 4 per week, \$8,00,

### THE NEWS.

#### NOTES EDITORIAL.

Rev. Dr. Massie of Loudon, having fulfilled nis benevolent mission, embarked homeward, on Saturday last. He carries with him the response of different meetings in this country to the address of the Anti-Slavery Conference of Ministers of the Gospel in Manchester. His coming among us, and his testimony against slavery and the slaveholders' rebellion, will long be remembered despicable than the rebels, and as to the with gratitude. Such intercommunications are of great benefit to both countries, and tend strongly to preserve relations of peace and amity between them. Remove the pro-slavery spirit from the two countries, and our civil war would cease, at once, and with it all apprehensions of discord between the two nations. Slavery is the disturbive halls? They said no, and they cared er of both England and America, the enemy of

The Address of the Missouri Dele gation has appeared in some of our daily journals. It is a document of great ability, dignity, moderation, and candor. Considering the atrocity of the proceedings of which it complains, the calmness of the document, like those atrocities themselves, is almost without a parallel. If the President fails to redress these grievances, he will greatly astonish and grieve the great majority of his earnest supporters.

Specifications. As a specimen of the eenes cuacting in Missouri, under the despotism and usurpation of Gen. Schofield, we give the following, from the N. Y. Evening Post.

The deputation are prepared to prove that General Schofield and his subordinates have repeatedly interfered with the enlistment of negroes, which is going on, under orders from the War Department. One of the members of the deputation writes on this point :

subordinates, their orders from General Thomas hang a prisoner for every shot fired, if continued; taken from them, themselves imprisoned, and the negroes returned to their rebel masters. Last Saturday week, at Macon city, Major Murphey, an East Tennesseean, armed with documents fro the War Department and General Thomas, arrived at Macon with a company of colored recruits, was arrested by General Guitar, Adjutant-General Thomas's papers taken from him, thrust into jail, them returned to their rebel masters. On Monday he was taken from prison, placed on the Hamibal leave the state, by Quincy, and never return. A few weeks ago a Lieutenant Harshey, similiarly armed with authority, was arrested, thrown into 'almyra jail, Adjutant-General Thomas's papers taken from him, the negroes returned to their

The N. Y. Times, to the astorishment of its loyal and Republican patrons, is assailing the Missouri delegation, and their constituents, the mined anti-slavery men of those States. As we mass of the loyal Missourians, with the greatest listened to the Missouri speakers, at Cooper In- virulence and bitterness, impudently charging stitute, on Friday Eveneng, the truth flashed upon | upon them the very atrocities of which they are us like the lightning out of doors. The shrewd. the innecent and outraged victims-just as the slaveholders, in those States, free settlers in Kansas were villified by the Pierce information makes it no longer a matter of sur concluded to keep them in the Union, for the and Buchanan journals, a few years ago-and prise that the shattered battallions of the enemy of playery. The President's just as the abolitionists of this city were villified. Inaugural and Message, Mr. Seward's diplomatic during and after the pro-slavery riots against circular, the smaller resolutions in Congress, in them in 1834. If the Times expects to benefit much greater than has been published. vited the component. The bargain was struck, either itself, or the political prospects of its patrough the component of the bargain was struck, either itself, or the political prospects of its patrough the such and destroyed it had it not been for the nominally, and by Federal arms, ron saint and idol, Mr. Secretary Seward, by The President, who such manifestations, we trust it will be signally goes on the principle that "the promise must be disappointed in its calculations. The anti-slavery kept," whatever it may be, feels bound in honor and loyal voters of the country have been cajoled and prisoners, 2,500. Many of our wounded have A deputation visited the fleet, guns were fired. to shelter slavery, in those States, from "radical" into many sad mistakes—but this is a point of citizen of Cleveland, East Tennessee, who had The much vaunted "border State madness for which the Times, we think, will find them upprepared. If Mr. Seward's friends desire the Presidency for him, they must fish with dif-

Peter Cooper's second letter to Gov. seymour, is another well aimed blow, at the cause and the source of the rebellion. It takes the ground, distinctly, that the abolition of slavery is necessary to the restored peace and unity of the country, and he triumphantly explodes, by documentary and historical evidence, the theory of absolute State Sovereignty upon which are, alike founded, the right of secession, and the right to enslave the people of the United States-

### THE WAR.

SATURDAY, OCT 3.

The Situation .- Just at present there is a lull in the tempest. The clash of arms has died away, and we are left to watch, wonder, and conjecture. Will the next bugle note resound from Charleston, Chattanooga, or Virginia? Will it lead our hosts to victory, or defeat. We shall soon know. Meantime we will gather up the few scattered items of army movements which the papers of the past few days have contained, with a view obtaining some idea of the situation

Gen. Rosecrans is intrenched at Chattanooga, and is said to be in a strong position. The enemy has not yet made any offensive movement, though they are evidently concentrating and preparing for a renewal of hostilities. A Richmond paper of the 29th says :

"Our lines extend around Chattanooga within striking distance of the enemy. Our forces are well up in front. On Wednesday night, our cavalry occupied Cooper's Gap, on Lookout Mountain. The mountain is now held by Gen. Longstreet, who commands the river and railroad below Chattanooga. Our loss in killed and wounded will not exceed 12,000. The enemy's loss will reach 28,000. On Thursday, the enemy made two attempts on our lines. They were driven back both times to their intrenchments."

It is supposed that the rebels are being reinforced. Our forces are also being reinforced. We hear, through Richmond papers, that the Federal Army of the Potomac had sent on one or two corps to Chattanooga, but for the truth of this we can youch. There do not appear to have been, a vet, any reliable returns of the number of killed and wounded in the recent battles. A Court of Inquiry has been ordered to investigate the conducts of Gens. McCook and Crittenden, who are reported by Gen. Rosecrans to have behaved badly on the field. The two army corps under their command (the Twenty-first and Twenty-second) have been consolidated into one, and Major-General Gorden Granger placed in command.

From Virginia we have nothing startling The Army of the Potomac is reported "all quiet." Returned prisoners from Richmond report rebel troops in considerable force in the vicinity of the Confederate Capital. The Merrimac is now said to be lying near Jones Bluff; the Lady Davis is fully iron-plated, a third iron-clad is on the stocks, and five small gunboats are lying near the

bluff. Another guerrilla raid into West Virginia i apprehended. Gov. Boreman has accordingly issued a proclamation calling upon all citizens capable of bearing arms to be ready at a moment's notice to rally in defence of their State lamation has occasioned considerable excitement and that the people are making vigorous prepara tion to give the enemy a cordial greeting.

Charleston is "not yet taken," and we see to be progressing very slowly towards the de sired consummation. The navy is inactive. Gil more is reported "busy," but not in directly of-

The rebels are, of course, actively engaged in

naking preparations for defense. Arkansas.—General Steele's army is now in quiet occupancy of the heart of Arkansas, with headquarters at Little Rock. General Davidson has returned from his pursuit of flying rebels, having followed them a distance of forty or fifty Arkansas.-General Steele's army is now

miles and found their columns were dispersing as they went along. The railway from Little Rock to Memphis is now in operation from the former place to Davall's bluff, on White river, and probably for many weeks the iron horse will ex-tend his trips to the Mississippi opposite Mem-

New Orleans dates, by sea, are to the 22d. There is little news. The Rebel blockade runner teamer Alice Vivian had been captured by the De Another female bread riot occured in Mobile on the 4th of September. The 17th Ala-bama Regiment was ordered by Gen. Maury to put down the disturbance, but they refused to do duty. The Mobile Cadets then tried their hands, and were defeated and forced to fly by the women. Peaceful measures finally quieted the famine-stricken women. The rioters openly proclaimed their determination, if some means were not rapidly devised to relieve their sufferings or paroled Vicksburg prisoners at Mobile are suf-fering the greatest hardship for want of care and food, and openly declare that if they are forced into the field again they will leave in the first battle. It is supposed of the 27,000 men paroled at Vicksburg, not more than 5,000 will ever be forced into the ranks. Gold had declined at New Orleans to 37(a)40 per cent premium. The bar pilot who brought the Morning Star out of the S. W. Pass reported that the small tug Leviathan, then lying under the guns of the De Soto, was boarded the night before (Sept. 21) by a party of men who came out in a small boat from shore. took possession of the tug and carried her out to sea. Two or three gunboats were lying by when the tug was taken, but the loss was not discovered till the Leviathan was several miles out in the gulf. At daylight the De Soto signaled one of the other gunboats and both put out for the tug They overhauled her twenty miles out, captured her and brought her back, with all on board, to the tug were brought back in irons.

Tin-clad gunboats .- Cotton-clad gunboats and iron-clad guaboats have figured conspicuously a hard-fought battle since the commencement of the war; and now it appears that tin-clad gunboats are coming into fashion. A Cairo dispatch of the 28th inst., says; "The Captain of a tin-clad gunboat anchored at Rodney, Miss., went ashore "In Missouri are a number of federal officers to church on Sunday week, was surprised and armed with Adjutant-General Thomas's authority captured with six men, and carried to the inrecruit negroes for the federal army. These terior a prisoner. The gunboat commenced shell-licers are seized by General Schofield, or his ing the town, but the guerrillas threatened to so firing was discontinued."

Disloyalty in Maryland .- Some dis loyal parties in Anne Arundel County (Md., having recently burned and destroyed the property of two of the enrolling officers for that dis trict, Gen. Schenck has issued an order assessing thirty of the residents of the neighborhood where the outrage occurred in various sums to the amount of \$1,450, to compensate the officers for The order states the parties so assessed are 'known to be disaffected to the lawful Government of the country, and encouragers of treason and rebellion." In case of neglect to pay the assessment within three days after being notified to do so, the party refusing is to be arrested and confined until the order is complied

MONDAY, OCT. 5. From Chattanooga .- A dispatch from the the prospect of success for the army is not only attacks, he will most likely be defeated. Every day's delay adds to the strength of our position, and increases the efficiency of our troops, who are now abundantly supplied with provisions and ammunition, and are full of confidence. Additional more severe than was at first believed, and the success of the brave Gen. Thomas on the left wa o have been in killed, 1.800; wounded, 9 500; tates, says the Rebels brought about 84,000 troops Breckinridge, 21,000 under Longstreet, 3,600 unler Johnston, and 15,000 Georgia troops. Over 500 of our wounded have been brought from the ed or dead officers were given up; the Rebels have 52 Union surgeons as prisoners of war. The story that the divisions of Reynolds and Brannan ave way in disorder is indignantly repudiated by

been a brush between our gunboats and the Rebel fort at Grant's Pass, near the entrance of Mobile Bay, in which the fort was believed to have been materially damaged, as well as a Rebel iron-clad that for a brief time participated in the engage-ment. The steamer Leviathan was captured by boarding party of the Rebels at Southwest Pass, and a portion of her crew sent ashore after being held for a time in irons. The Leviathan was subsequently recaptured by the United States cruiser De Soto. The Era publishes a startling ory to the effect that Jeff. Davis has been plot ting for the destruction of all our steamhoats or the Lower Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, by incendiaries. It is asserted that the burning of the steamer Ruth was the first fruits of this scheme.

From Charleston Harbor.-By an ar rival at Fortress Monroe from Charleston Bar we learn that the batteries in process of construction by Gen. Gilmore were progressing rapidly in spite of the constant and annoying fire from the ebel batteries, to which our working parties are subjected. A shot or two are occasionally fired at Fort Sumter, but no determined effort has been made to eject the enemy from the ruins At the proper time the rebels will be required to leave. A single monitor serves to keep Fort Moultrie perfectly quiet.

LOUISVILLE, October 4. A special dispatch to the Journal from Nasl ville on the 3d says McMinnville was attacked at noon to-day. The result is unknown, but a fight was progressing when telegraphic communica-The rebel cavalry are reported crossing the

Tennessee at Washington.
The cavalry from this post (McMinnville) reurned last evening with a rebel captain and lieuenant and thirteen paroled prisoners.

the Southwest is interesting. Despatches from Cairo to the 3d state that over two thousand ferent points; that two newspapers have been revived at Little Rock, and that the railroad be-tween Duvall's Bluff and Little Rock in charge of colonel Meade, brother to General Meade, of the Army of the Potomac. The steamer Robert Campbell, from St. Louis to Vicksburg, was fired ov incendiaries, near Milliken's Bend, on the 29th ilt. The flames spread so rapidly that the passengers were forced to jump overboard before the boat could be got to shore. Twenty-two lives have been lost, including several officers of the federal army.

### TUESDAY, OCT. 8.

The situation in Tennessee.— Philadelhia, Monday Oct. 5, 1863 special dispatch from Knoxville, Tenn., to The Bulletin, says that Col Carter has taken position at Bull's Gap. The Rebels hold Greenville, strongly re-enforced. Bayard and Woolford are still in advance below Loudon, skirmishing with the Rebel cavalry.

The Rebel attack on McMinnville indicates

formidable flank movement to cut Rosecrans's lines and isolate Burnside. On the 28th ult., the Rebels attacked our right and were repulsed, after a fight of two hours.

A large number of Rebels were taken prison-

ers. They express mortification at the result of the Chickmauga battle, their losses far exceeding Two Rebel divisions were separated at Har rison's Landing on the Tennessee. Rebel cavalry was detached in an effort to cross the river on the

From the Army of the Potomac get very little news of importance. One Rebel brigade occupies a strong postion north of the Rapidan, near the railroad, a short distance from

Skirmish in Kentucky.-LOUISVILLE Ky., Monday Oct. 5. 1863. The following has been received:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION OF CAVALRY, near Dunlap, Saturday, Oct. 3, 1863. Col. Edward McCook, with the 1st Missouri and 2d Indiana Cavalry attacked Wheeler's force, 4,000 strong, at Anderson's Cross Roads yesterday and whipped them badly, killing and wounding 120, taking 87 prisoners, and recapturing all the Government property, including a mules, and the prisoners taken from our train. Among the prisoners is a Major on Wheeler's staff commander of the escort, a Major on Gen. Martin's staff, Col. Russell, commanding a brigade, and some other officers. The enemy was

completely routed and driven ten miles. Capture.-The United States steamer Tioga captured the rebel steamer Herald on the 28th ult., with two hundred and fifty-two bales of cotton on board, and brought her into Key West. The Herald had also on board the agents of a company formed in the South, with a capital of \$2,000,000 to carry on the business of blockade running. This was their first altempt and proved a most signal failure. Rebel news Items.-We have news from

Richmond papers of the 3d inst. Gen. Lee's report of his Pennsylvania campaign is printed. He admits large losses, but give no figures. The object of the movement was to break up the Union Summer campaign, repossess the Shenandoah Valley, and transfer the war to the north side of Potomac. A Rebel letter from Dalton, Ga., says : "The oversanguine will be disappointed to know that Bragg's taking of Rosecrans's army is no The firing by Gen. Gilmore's batteries on Morris Isiand was more lively on Wednesday and Thursday last than for several weeks before; Forts Sumter, Johnson, and Battery Simpkins were especially attended to. The Rebels replied the Pass. The men who attempted to "confiscate vigorously; they report nobody hurt. The South From Chattanooga there is little of interest; Rosecrans has three lines in front of the town, and Bragg is said to be fortifying Missionary Ridge. The Rebels have still 2 500 of their most severely wounded in their field hospitals. Major Rice Graves, Breckinridge's Chief of Artillery, had died of his wounds. The Examiner says that the stories about Bragg's cutting Rosecrans's com munications are not verified, and does not doubt that Burnside's re-enforcements are safely arrived at Chattanooga; it adds that Imboden's raid upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was a day too late to stop the troops sent from Meade's

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Our Russian Guests.-How New York receives them .- New York delights in ovations. She is enthusiastic and demonstrative, is fond of having a gay time, and "showing off." Her military love to air themselves, her officials are willing to drink toasts and partake of good dinners, her ladies are in ecstacies over a dazzling array of foreign magnates in open carriages, and brilliant uniforms, and her small boys are always ready to hurra. Therefore, whether it be the Japanese, the Prince of Wales, or the Russians. foreign guests are sure of a warm reception and a fine time generally in the great metropolis of the Western world.

We noticed, in our last, the appearance of a Russian fleet in our harbor and intimated that the hospitalities of the city would probably, ere long, be tendered to them. The grand reception has taken place, and New York appears to have lost we have also advices from Venezuela, to the 7th little of that hearty abandon with which, in times of September. General Falcon was preparing to past, she has been wont to throw herself into the full enjoyment of a gala day. On Thursday of last] week—a sunny Autumn day—the flags of Russia and America floated together over the by the Venezuelan Consul in this city for a line of metropolis; windows, balconies, and sidewalks were crowded, and all sorts of faces were turned expectantly towards the forthcoming procession speeches made, toasts drank to the President and the Czar, national airs flung to the breeze, and finally the distinguished Russian naval officers nto the late battle of Chickamauga. Bragg's (a long list of unpronouncible names ending in orce of 25,000 was reenforced by 10,000 under "sky") were escorted by city officials and a long Have this day established their East India train of militia, to the City Hall. Here a grand review of troops took place, and Russia opened enemy's lines under flag of truce; while in Rebel her eyes wide with astonishment and delight—as care they had only corn bread to eat. No wound the Seventy-first First care have the Seventy-first, First cavlray. Third cavalry, of \$3.00. Fifth, Sixth, Twelfth, Fourth artillery, Eightyfourth, Seventh, Thirty-seventh, Eleventh, Twentysecond, and Sixty-ninth filed past. Inside the ir army; Gen. Thomas says that the obstinate Hall, Mayor Opdyke addressed the officers a corprayery of these commands insured the safety of dial word of welcome, to which Admiral Lisovsky replied in good English, politely and grace-From New Orleans we have received fully. Everything passed pleasantly and everydates to 26th ult.-four days later. There had body generally seemed satisfied. And so Federal America greets despotic Russia.

More foreign Vessels in our harbor. has been reinforced by the arrival of three English and one French steam ships of war. The English vessels are the Nile, line-of-battle ship, from Halifax, Immortalite, frigate, from Bermuda, Nimble, despatch boat, from Halifax. The French vessel is the Guerriere, frigate, from Halifax.

Thanksgiving. President Lincoln has is sued a Proclamation setting apart the last Thurs great German chemist, day in November as a day of national thanksgiv ing. We have not space for the Proclamation in the present number of the Principia. The State Governors will probably concur with the Presideut in appointing the same day.

### FOREIGN.

Europe.-The City of Washington, Europa, and Saxonia, have arrived. European dates are to the 23d. Captain Massit has resigned command of the Florida. He will probably be succeeded by Lieut. Barney. A Union steam corvette has gone into Brest to repair. La. France drugs precipitated or in solution.

So this preparation combines the exquisite says she will be treated precisely like the Florida. Both the belligerents will enjoy the same rights and privileges." The Florida was to leave on the 23d, completely repaired, for the purpose of attacking a second Federal steam corvette which was at Lisbon, and had been, with the one at Brest, in pursuit of the Florida. The Confederacy has become disgusted with England, and has Known in the world-being at once a sovereign rem wrecked her vengeance upon that unhappy country, by recalling Mr. Mason. The rebel Minister From the Southwest.—The news from goes to Paris, so Earl Russell's loss is Napoleon's gain.

The London Times predicts the fall of Charleston as certain.

The Mexican deputation to Maximillian was to have an audience with Louis Napoleon. It is said that England will recognize Maximillian, if where that it is the long needed desideratum he accepts, and will favor the proposed Mexican its way.

Poles. The Russians have plundered several houses in Warsaw. Preparations are being made in Poland for a general house search by the Russians. A week's notice having been given it was same degree of strength, and its use proves it at 30 thought that little of importance would be found. The Russian Emperor, in a recent speech, promised reforms and extended privileges Eleven iron-plated gunboats for the Russian government will be completed by Spring. Twenty thousand men are reported to be stationed in Finland. The complication between Germany and Denmark is again becoming serious. The Committee of the Federal Diet propose the occupation of Holstein by 6,000 Federal troops. A vote was to be taken of the report on Oct. 1st. Dennark has ordered the regimental lists to be filled up to the war strength by the same day.

The Emperor of Russia opened the Diet of Finand, on the 18th with a speech, in which he promised extended privileges in the making of motions, reserving to himself the initative in fundamental changes.

It is understood that information has been resignature of the Emperor of Russia to the concession for the establishment of an English and Russian bank. The Union Bank of England and France is to be amalgated with the English, Bel. gium, and Netherlands Bank, under the title of the European Bank.

Mexico.-By way of New Orleans, we have news from Mexico to the 12th ult. General Doblado had issued a manitesto urging a determined re-sistance to the French, and proposing measures to be used. Mr. John Xavins, United States consul at Manzanillo, had been removed by order of Secretary Seward for an attempt to ignore the Juarez government. The Mexican minister of foreign affairs had issued an able protest against the arrest of Mexican consuls by the French gov-

#### ernment.

Later from Europe.-By the arrival vesterday, of the Sidon, and City of London, we have one day's later news from Europe. The recall of Mr. Mason is commented upon by the British press. More sarcasm than grief is expressed. A great emancipation meeting has been held at Leeds, expressing satisfaction that the American war was shaping itself into one for the destruction of slavery, and applauding the British Government for detaining the rebel rams. Mr. Forster, M. P. and Rev. W. H. Channing, were the principal speakers. The pirate Alabama, ac cording to St. Helena advices of Aug. 6, had boarded the ship, Havelock, off the Cape of Good Hope, and reported that she had captured a bark to the eastward of the Cape and fitted her out as a privateer; also that the Georgia was with her. The steamer Great Eastern has been withdrawn from the American trade, for the present. The Confederate loan has again declined t

30 (a. 28 per cent discount. The Europe of Frankfort, a paper generally well informed on diplomatic questions, says that the Archduke Maximillian has finally decided to accept the Mexican throne at all risks. The London Times warmly espouses the cause of Maximillian, and says that the British Government will support him, and that he will have a loan of twenty-four million of pounds sterling. The Opinion Nationale of Paris says that Maximillian privately dispatched a messenger to England, to

ascertain whether that government would support

im, and received a favorable reply, before accepting. The Archduke Louis, brother of Max-

millian, is to marry the only daughter of the Emperor of Brazil. The replies of Russia to the three Powers appears in full, together with a long memorandum eviewing the whole Polish question from a Rus sian point of view. The English, French, and Austrian press denounce those documents with great severity. The Polish memorandum has been published in the Monuteur—an occurrence which has occasioned considerable remark, and is considered in some quarters as a moral recog nition of the belligerent rights of the Poles.

Russia is making extensive warlike preparations

with no attempt to conceal them. From the West Indies.-The Roan oke, from Havana, brings news from Santo Domingo to Sept. 19. Even the Spanish ac-counts must admit that the insurrection has nade great progress, that the town of Santiago as been burned, and the Spanish forces compelled to retreat to Puerto Plata. Reports from he neighboring Turks Island state that the whole country, save a few scaport towns, are in revolt. A dispatch to The Philadelphia Inquirer, dated Cape Hayti, Santo Domingo, Sept. 21. says that on the day before an express passed through that place bearing dispatches to President Jeffrard of Hayti. In case of refusal, the Dominicans are said to intend to apply to the United States, for assistance. The City of Santo Domingo, according to the same dispatch, has surrendered to the Revolutionists.

From South America. - By the Roanoke besiege Porto Cabello, and had given notice that he would treat as mutineers such of the troops in that city as might be made prisoners, steamers to run between this port and Laguayra

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The following are the principal objections urged

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1.—Excessive fatigue to the operator. 2.—Liability to get out of order. 3.—Expense, trouble and loss of time in repairing. 4.—Incapacity to sew every decription of material, 5.—Disagreeable noise while i eription of material, 5.—Disagreeable noise while if operation. The Empire Sewing Machine is exempt from all these objections. It has a straight needle perpendicular action, makes the Lock or Shuttle Stitch, which will neither rip nor ravel, and is alike on both sides performs perfect sewing on every description of the material, from Leather to the finest Nansook Muslin, with cotton, linen, or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number. Having neither Cam nor Cog s glass, and is emphatically a noiseless machine! I equires fifty per cent. less power to drive it than an ther Machine in market. A girl twelve years of ag in work it steadily, without fatigue or injury health. Its strength and wonderful simplicity of truction render it almost impossible to get out order, and is guaranteed by the company to give et tire satisfaction. We respectfully invite all those who may desire to supply themselves with a superio article, to call and examine this unrivalled Machine. But in a more especial manner do we solicit the pat-ronage of Merchant Tailors, Coach makers, Hoop-Skirt manufacturers, Shirt and Bosom makers, Ves and Pantaloon makers, Dress makers, Corset makers, Gaiter fitters, Shoe Binders, Vest and Pantaloon makers, Religious and Charitable Institutions will be liberally dealt with.

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skillful mechanic to be repaired.

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or Sewing, of all kinds, ever presented to the Ameri can public, and challenge comparison with any Sew ing Machine made in the United States. The WEED Machines, with all their valuable im provements, entirely overcome all imperfections. The re superior to all others, for Family and Manufacturing urposes. Simple in construction, durable in all their arts, and readily understood. They have certainty ide range of work without change or adjustment sing all kinds of Thread, will Hem. Fell, Bind Gather, Braid, Tuck, Quilt, Cord, and in fact do al diads of work required by Families or Manufacturers They make the Interlock Shuttle Stitch, which canno

THEY HAVE RECEIVED THE HIGHEST PREMICMS! every instance, where they have been exhibited in empetition with other standard machines. We in ite all persons in search of an instrument to execut any kind of sewing now done by machinery, to in spect them, and make sure they secure the best, by prov the WEED, before purchasing. The Company

excelled for firmness, elasticity, durability and ele

Persons at a distance can order by mail with per , and that they will be able to manage it, to their er structions accompanying each machine. Every ex-anation will be cheerfully given to all, whether sey wish to purchase or not. Descriptive Circulars. o, Central and South America, West India Island and the Bahama Islands, to whom we offer great ducements. Energetic men will find it a paying bu ness, as reliable Sewing Machines have become a 1 cessity in every family. We manfacture a great variety of styles, from which we give a few prices;—No. 2, Family, \$50; No. 2, Extra, \$60; No. 2, Hal Case, \$65 and \$75; No. 3 & 4, Manufacturing, \$75 &

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## family Miscellang.

For the Principia. RISEN WITH CHRIST. Corinthians, Chap. 111.

If ye, then, with Christ be risen, Seek the things that are above, Where the Savior sits in heaven, With the Father, thron'd, in love,

Settle your affections there, Not on things on earth, besides, Dead to these, indeed, ye are, Hid, your life in Christ abides.

Christ, your life, shall soon appear, With him ve shall then be found, His own image ye shall bear, With his glorious beauty crowned.

Hope immortal-priceless prize-Earth to conquer, heaven to win. Wrestle, strive, and agonize, Press the gate, and enter in

Every sensual bait reject, Evil thoughts, and base desires Putting on, as God's elect, Every grace his love inspires;

Mercy, humbleness of mind. Meekness, patience, gentleness, (Long forbearing, piteous, kind,) Love, the bond of perfectness.

In your hearts, the peace of God,

Still, with thankfulness, retain, Let the Savior's precious word, Richly, in your hearts remain. Joyfully, with songs of praise, All the Savior's grace proclaim,

All ve do, in word, or deed, Do, with faith in Jesus' name If ye thus with Christ be risen, If ye thus in him abide, Earth shall ne'er your souls imprison,

Where HE is shall ye reside.

[From the Anti-Slavery Standard.] MY GRANDMOTHER'S SOLILOQUY.

"I want you all to remember, that the 10th day next Eighth month will be 53 years since I assumed the loved name of D—e."—Extract from Grand-

ALONE! yet not alone! by friends surrounded, Yet most sincerely lonely, since my heart In its most secret, tender place is wounded; Since I must bear the widow's double part Of all life's sorrows, and must feel the smart Of wishing still to be, my husband, where the

God is my witness how, alone, I've striven To lead our band of children unto Him. To follow in thy footsteps up to Heaven, And now that earthly sights are growing dim, I seem to see Heaven clearer—through the din Upon my dull ear fall the songs of Cherubim

How well I loved thee, O! my best and dearest! How strong, how firm, how true thou wast to me Of all the earth we held each other nearest; Sorrows we shared, and joys would doubled be, Each thinking, "dearest, I am doubly glad for thee

Yes, we were wed in mind, heart, thought and feeling, And unto us were little children born; How plain I see their forms at evening kneeling

How plain I see each baby's birthday morn! O! household love! that laughs all want and care Sweet babes! ah! you are laughing at poor mother; Tis but a day, and yet, -what do I see

Bowed forms, gray hairs, Imid the dark locks of other This baby in my arms, belongs to thee, My daughter's daughter; yet, children, how can it be Fifty-three years! aye, John, I never rued it;

Thy name is still the sweetest to my ear; Thy memory has with music sweet imbued it Thine and our children's name, 'tis doubly dear And while I speak it now, I half believe thee near! Yet thou art gone before! careful as ever

To smooth my path, to break the way for me. I'm coming soon—sweet death shall kindly sever The misty veil between my soul and thee

Yes, I have had the morning, noon, and evening, The winter bare, the summer's busy leafing : The last of earth! and then bright Heaven will stand

I'm weary, Lord! why doth the twilight linger? Must I await the lifting of the pall
That shrouds us? watch the tracing of the finger That writes in blood upon our country's wall!

O! give me grace to say, I thank thee, God, for all!

Perhaps, my children, I shall be in Heaven When this day comes again; if it be so, I wish you'd keep it once again! I've striven

To keep the birth and death days as we gol'always thought it knit us closer still, you know. Ah! well, you all have cares enough, and sorrows, But let a word of mine have weight with you; Though dark the nights, there cometh still to-morrow

"The Sun is in his place," to Him be true, Love one another, all, and still your duty do. Annd one thing more; while thus we meet together To celebrate some birth or wedding-day,

Let us remember those whom marriage never Hath sanctified, whose heads are growing gray Beneath the heavy yoke of slavery, to-day!

The blood-red clouds attest the coming morn! Light thrills us through, though still our hearts aching, And still for all our grief and woe forlorn, We know that of the night, a day shall soon be born Pennville, Jay Co., Ind.

### TRIP LIGHTLY.

Trip lightly over trouble. Trip lightly over wrong: We only make grief double Why clasp woe's hand so tightly Why sigh o'er blossoms dead? Why cling to forms unsightly?

Trip lightly over sorrow, ough all the day be dark, The sun may shine to-morrow And gaily sing the lark : Fair hope has not departed, Then never be down-hearted,

pe arls to string, of gladness On this side of the tomb Encourage not repining, But look for joy instead

FEEDING THE ANTS.

"Oh, cousin Annie, won't you give me just a few of those pellets !" exclaimed an earnest little creature of six years, as she burst suddenly into my room, while I stood patiently He is a small man who shrinks from the clear counting out my Homeophatic dose of white gaze of a thoughtful, well-poised woman, and

"What do you want of them, Lucy; you are not sick ?" "O, no; but I want them for my ants; my

dear little ants !" "Your little ants! What do you mean?"

"Why, Aunt Ellen and I were coming along the garden, and she had some pellets loose in her pocket, and she gave the ants some, and I stooped down and saw them; and O, it was springs from conferring benefits upon others. such fun! Won't you please give me some, In the very fact we discover a proof of the be-

"Well, Lucy, I will give you two or three, but you know this is medicine, and we want it for ourselves; besides we don't know what come our own. While selfish gratification aleffect it might have upon those little creatures. Would it not be better to give them some crumbs of bread, or cake ?"

this now,"-and off ran the enthusiastic little | doing good exemplified ! The very concep-

but smile at the miniature mountains of bread is experienced by the suffering object of our and cake which she piled up near her plate, kindness.

and, with a significant nod of her head and in a whisper, she made me know for what they were intended.

Soon she had me by the hand, drawing me eagerly after her, as she laid generous supplies in front of the tiny ant houses. Then it took a long while to watch the busy insects at work on the huge pile of provision laid so unceremoniously at their door; Lucy the while enjoying the pleasure of supplying the needs of these almost insignificant little objects.

Soon Lucy's father, who had been away a great while, came home; and he, too, was taken out to visit the pets. Not only those in the garden-paths, but even along the gravel-walk outside the fence; and the kind father smiled to see his child's devotion to these tiny crea-

Then came the news of that terrible outtheir kind. When insatiate hate, hell-born, and reckless fury stalked through the streets; in which innocent blood cried aloud for vengeance. With a sickening feeling we turned from the shocking details, our faith in human struggling with fears which could not be repressed. What a wonderfully refreshing and soothing influence came stealing into our bending over those crawling ants! What a contrast! On one side wicked men with hands those trifling mites in God's great creation ! way that women only can." Instinctively we thought of One, who, though hostile as at Nagasaki, probably because there so vast in power, and unsearchable to mortal are here no Daimios. The trading classes are, eye, yet notices the sparrow's fall, and counts the hairs of the head; and who said, "Except ye become as little children, ye can not enter into the kingdom of heaven."

We who looked upon that little girl, then, felt that God was on the side of the pure, the loving, and those who manifested a tender care for the "insignificant things" of earth, and that He could and would roll back the tide of desolating fury that then seemed threatening entire destruction to our land. So our hope again burst out exultantly, and our deep trust in His overshadowing love knew no bounds.

#### INTELLECTUAL WOMEN.

"COMMONPLACE WOMEN. "Heaven knows how many simple letters, rom simple-minded women, have been kissed. cherished, and wept over by men of far loftier ntellect. So will it always be, to the end of time. It is a lesson worth learning by those young creatures who seek to allure by their accomplishments, or to dazzle by their genius, that, though he may admire, no man ever loves a woman for these things. He loves her for what is essentially distinct from, though not incompatible with, them-her woman's nature and her woman's heart. This is why we so often see a man of high genius or intellectual power pass by the De Staels and the Corrines, to take into his bosom some wayside flower who has nothing on earth to make her worthy of him except that she is-what so few of your "female celebrities" are-a true woman." -- Exchange.

Remarks similiar to the above, in which the possession of a heart by women of intellect and where they might be least expected, and in the thickets and wildernesses of out-of-the-way publications; along the garden-walks of refined society, and in the less frequented highways and hedges of homelier life. Everywhere we heard the warning-beware of the woman of genius; she is a diamond-sparkling, dazzling, old, and hard. The writer of the above trices to soften, slightly, the harsh declaration. He acknowledges that "woman's nature and woman's heart," is "not incompatible with." though "distinct from" the possession of intellect and genius. Nevertheless he is not able to free himself from the idea that a woman of English lady could, proud of a new drawingmind and character is something for a man to be terribly afraid of, to admire at a safe distance, and to pass by for a "wayside flower" their heels. And as you pass through the whose thorns will not prick his fingers; and he finally concludes that a "female celebrity" trough in the front room, in which there is alis seldom "a true woman."

Now we dissent from all this, in toto. It is the most shallow philosophy of the most shallow class of minds. The trafficer in this sort the nostrils. Women, even girls, smoke as of trash never knew Madame De Stael, can never have read, or certainly never understood the glowing "Corrine," and is utterly incap more liquid, less twanging and more harmoniand talking creature. able of comprehending the peerless woman- ous, than the Chinese; or they are singing, poet, Elizabeth Barrett Brewning. He never got as far as "A. B. C." in the character of territy. They enjoy their own music immensely,

heart, "not incompatible with" intellect and style. I cannot see much, or rather hear them.—Century. genius-it is widened, deepened, gloriously enriched by the possession of them. Which they can see none in ours, and say it is too holds the most—a river's bed, or a tea cup? loud, and fit only for deaf people. Or they The ocean, or a mill-pond? Which woman is are washing themselves without any reservacapable of giving the richest mine of love \_ | tion, and apparently quite unconscious of any she who, with clear intellect, lofty aspirations, harm therein. Indeed, the women are althey frequent very often, the women are althey frequent very often, the women are althey frequent very often, the women are althey frequent very often. true, womanly strength, loves because she un ways washed all over by men, smiling in the derstands, sympathizes with, appreciates a most innocent manner. This almost total disnoble, manly soul; or the "simple-minded" regard of modesty, as we should say, is one of maiden who says "yes" to the first good-look. the most curious features in Japan, and does ing and passably gallant youth who makes his appearance, and loves her husband because he accomplished, all but the hair. is hers, and is very kind and clever to her?

A man of truly lofty intellect, and largeness of nature is a stranger to this horror of "intellectual women." He is not afraid to be understood by them; because to understand him is to more and more highly esteem him turns away uneasily in search of some "simpleminded" one who will never dream of the difference between him and his "far loftier"

### DOING GOOD.

There is something inexpressibly delightful in the reflection that the purest and sweetest joy of which the human heart is capable nignity of that Divine Being who so framed and attempered our spirits that the happiness which we are the means of imparting to others should, by a sort of reflex influence, beways contracts and enfeebles the spirit-benevolence, philanthrophy, like this, elicits its power, draws it out, nerves and sustains it, and makes it seek the intercourse of others. "Well, I guess it would, but I'll give them In how few instances do we see the luxury of tion of plans of benevolence carries its own re-At supper she sat near me, and I could ward in it, while their execution imparts to

JAPAN AND ITS PEOPLE. THE COUNTRY-JAPANESE HOUSES, COSTUMES

AND DIET. The following extracts from a private letter, dated Yokohama, June 14, from a medical naval officer now on service in the Japanese waters, to his friends in Manchester, England, will be read with interest :

"Nagasaki is beautifully situated at the head of a deep bay and at the foot of green hills, backed up by lofty mountains. The scenery is most beautiful, the land is most fertile, and almost every available spot is cultivated with rice, barley, &c., somewhat in the terraced manner of the Chinese. The approach and the passage to Yokohama is among innumerable islands, all clothed with cultivation or forests of every shade of green, with the white sandstone peeping out here and there Each island is a gem in itself-the brillian green of the young rice was beautifully con trasted with the many colored forests, and the break in New York, when men became demons, whole was set in a broad frame of the pures ignoring the human ties that bound them to blue water, dotted in every direction, as far as the eye could see, with islands or capes. The whole scene recalled to me the travels of Sinbad the sailor, and was more like a dream from a fairy tale than an actual reality. The shores were very populous; we passed numer-ous large towns with their toy-like temples nature shattered, and our aching hearts and sombre-colored low houses, as clean and neat as those in China are dirty, and untidy innumerable junks of all sizes, whose captain threw up their arms as we passed, in token of friendship; innumerable fishing boats, with spirits, as we saw the pet of our household two men, or a man, or perhaps a single urchin, who grinned a good-humored smile; innumerable pretty villages and houses to the water's edge-one I well remember where we passed steeped in human gore, on the other, this little within a cable of a sort of balcony, which was one, sweetly oblivious of all that hardens and crowded with Japanese girls, who greeted us imbrutes, tenderly and constantly caring for with waving their fans and chattering in a

> indeed, everywhere for us, and some of the Daimios, but the majority of the Daimios are decidedly against us, and they hold all the power in their hands. One thing is quite certain, if we wish to extend or even preserve our trade with Japan, the power of the Daimios must be broken, and a war of a very bloody and expensive kind ensue, sooner or later. No one of the fleet wishes war; the coolies and common classes are so civil and good that we should be sorry to fire a single shot at them, for they, and not the Daimios, would top is only varnished paper, I will not sell or suffer. All we can possibly do is to bombard their towns, of which, indeed, they are now so investment. From the day it came home it afraid that Jeddo is nearly deserted. We cannot march into the interior, or force Miakdo, without a very large army. The Japanese

tertain a profound contempt. THE DAIMIOS. "These Daimios, or Princes, some of whom, as Sateuma, are enormously rich and powerful, with their proud swaggering retainers, resemble much the old feudal barons of the middle ages. They resemble them, further, in having continual feuds amongst themselves, which are handed down from generation to generation. They are very cruel and exacting in their conduct to the lower classes. A day or two ago, before we entered Nagasaki, a Daimio was passing with his suite along the great road, when two little girls ran across in front of the procession. Now this, to a Japanese, is the greatest insult you could offer; but these children were too young to know it. They were immediately seized and decapitated, and their bodies left

JAPANESE HOUSES. "Yokohama is a considerable town of eighty which is generally edged with chequered tiles. Wherever it can be afforded a small garden. with dwarfed trees, is sure to be in good con-

very clean, even by the poorest classes. They take off their shoes before entering a house, leaving them outside the entrance, and look as jealous at your boots when you enter as any room carpet. They never sit on chairs or stools, but squat down on the floor with their feet underneath, so that they appear to sit on ways charcoal burning. They are either Charlotte Bronte, or Harriet Beecher Stowe. and turn up their eyes, and beat time, and the airs are plaintive ; but, on the other hand, harm therein. Indeed, in the baths, which

"A Japanese lady appears to spend all her talent on her head. Her hair is black, glossy, thick and long, and is done up in a most imposing superstructure with the aid of cushions. false hair, combs, and daggers or cross bars of tortoise shell. I cannot describe it exactly, but there appears to be this plan : Brushed back in two lateral and one central mass from the forehead, it meets with the back hair brushed straight up, and the consequence is a series of rolls intertwined with gold thread and silk stuff, and curiously fastened up with coral-headed pins, gilt combs and tortoise-shell bars. It really has a very pretty effect. The married ladies further adorn themselves by pulling out their eyebrows and blackening their teeth, though I believe the origin of this was with the husbands, who, always free themselves, wished to make their wives unattractive to others. Any infidelity is punished by death; but before marriage women are perfectly free. Their faces, when they do not powder themselves -which they are very fond of doing, and painting their lips with red-are very pretty when you are become a little accuston the genuine Mongolian type. Their figures are absolute perfection, and their hands and feet smaller and better shaped than any I ever saw in Europe. This is owing to their dress, which is never tight; and to their never wearing boots, but only straw sandals, or a kind of patten in wet weather.

COSTUME.

"The dress of men and women is almost the

is like a nightgown, open in the front right down, folded over the breast and secured at all the kitchen offal was put in the swill barrel the top of the hill by trying to climb alone. the waist by a girdle. The sleeves are very large, and hang down nearly to the knee. In there is fertility in stone coal ash when decommust give his hand to Jesus, and ask him to addition, the women have a long piece of fig- posed." ured silk which they wind twice or thrice round the waist, and then hang up behind so as to droop in a kind of rectangular festoon down to the back of the knees. Colors are generally sombre, and as well as the patterns, which are commonly checks, are regulated by the laws for the different classes. No cap is worn, but the coolie class generally bind round their head a piece of coarse stuff. The Yakonins wear a closer kind of keemono, and over this a kind of mantle, generally of gauze or crape, and marked with the devices of the Daimio to whom they belong. They wear various shaped hats, and always carry two swords at the left side, one longer than the other, and both generally in admirable working order. You must always keep an eye on these two sworded men. If they draw, you must shoot them sur le champ, for there is a law (originally doubtless with a humane object) that if they draw their sword they must use it, otherwise they are either decapitated, or commit hari-kari, that is slit up their bowels.

"The Japanese eat like the Chinese with chop sticks, and appear to live chiefly on rice and fish. With this simple diet, however, they have very robust frames, and though not tall or fine men, appear able to endure much fatigue. If you enter a house, they rise up and make deep salaam, saying, "O-hoe-io," and do the same when you leave, saying, "Siy-Morr o" (may you be happy). They generally bring you something to sit on, in deference to your European customs, and present you with a cup of tea. The lady will then take a sweetmeat between her fingers, and you will be expected to open your mouth, swallow it, look as if you liked it, and say "a-ring-a-to" (thank you,) to which she will bow and say "Do-it-ashi-masti" (equivalent to, "there is no occasion.")

#### SELLING OLD THINGS.

Sell that old table? No; I'll not sell it It's only a pine table, that's true, and it cost but eighteen shillings, twenty-live years ago : but your ten dollar bill is no temptation. And I'll not swap it either, for the prettiest mahogany or cherry table that you can bring me. If it has plain turned legs, instead of a pillar in the middle, with lion's claws, and if the marble has been earning dividends and increasing its old capital. My children made a play-house and drank tea in their toy-cups under it, for fight desperately, and are in such respects totally unlike the Chinese, for whom they engot tired of it that way, they turned it unside down and made a four-post bedstead with curtains, or pulled it round the carpet for a sleigh Then they climbed on it for an observatory and I never counted the glorious romps they had round it. And also all along, for twentyfive years, it has paid its dividends of happiness to my family circle. These dividends could never be separated from it, until its value is not told in money. It had its quiet use, also for nobody could tell it from a round table of agate and cornelian, with its salmon-bordered

green cover. Nothing lasts forever. The top of the table was loosened by the hard use it got, so I took a punch, drove in the eight-penny nails below the surface, added a few screws, puttied them over, and pasted marble paper checkers over the top. Then it was a really handsome table. It has had hard usage since, but bears it all; make it worth more yet.

thousand inhabitants. The Japanese houses other thick silver levers which some poor wits The world within, - Each heart is a world. are rarely more than one story, and most con- call "turnips." It has been several times sugpossession of a heart by women of intellect and genius is at least doubted, are as thick as genius is at least doubted, are as thick as sist of two rooms, a front and a back. Built gested to me that I might exchange it for a without. The world that surrounds you is bramble-bushes. We stumble over them in the modern gold watch, which wears easier the magic glass of the world within you. To the collisional pastures of well-bred literature. ed, and generally kept very clean. All orna- down for a barbarian. No-the best gold and mentation is eschewed except on the roof, jeweled "hunter" in existence would not tempt hated you.-Larater. me to swap. That watch marked the tin when our children were born, and the record is set down in the family Bible; it has ticked on dition : and almost in every room you see vases their ears when they could only speak by with flowers or dwarfed trees growing in laughing at it, and kicking up their heels. It has marked the hours when the docter's medi-"The floors are carpeted with a very even cines were to be given, and counted their kind of matting, laid in strips a yard wide— pulses when they beat low at midnight, and the edges bound in black, so as to make an when the hearts ached. It has made many rewhen the hearts ached. It has made many re- ignorant, because he has not studied his own. agreeable 'parqueterie,' and it is always kept cords that are fast sealed up, to be opened

when another time comes. Twenty-seven years have passed since my wife and I went out one evening and bought a teakettle. The fitting of the lid was a little imperfect, so that the escape of steam shook it, and caused a peculiar noise, nearly enough resembling the chirping of some insect to suggest the name by which it has now been known in the family for a long time-our "cricket on the hearth." Like the table and the watch, the kettle has been adding dividends to its capital every day since its first working, eating, or smoking a very fragrant purchase, and, though nothing but iron, it tobacco out of a small bowled pipe, enjoying it could not be bought for its weight in silver. much as the men, and with equal pleasure-or house would be lonely without it. It has givthey are chattering with great earnestness en us fragrant blessing morning and evening, and volubility in a language much softer and and come almost to be regarded as a living

It is never a good fortune that sells such old friends of the family, and takes in new ones that have no history and no tongue. In all changes that have taken place, I have so far kept these silver bowls unbroken, and Not only is "woman's nature and woman's look wisely critical, all in the most approved surely no change in the future shall break

# FERTILITY IN STONE-COAL

The following we find in the Gardener's Monthly, written by Walter Elder. We have tried several experiments with coal ashes as a manure. When fresh, their operation is mostly mechanical, but old coal ashes possess fertilizing qualities. A few years since we grew medium sized pumkins on a pile of fresh coal

"I have always recommended the applicathe pots; but found out that it rather divided | it would be splendid." them; and when they got out, they grew so fast and made so many fibres in the ash, that they soon got matted as a grassy sod, and extended beyond the circumference of the pots, and held it so tightly that they could not be thing at an end." parted. These all told my mind that there was fertility in stone coal ash after it got wet climb far higher than you ever did at grandand decomposed, and two years ago I got my pa's, without even leaving this house, and eyes opened to its full virtue. While improv- reach the most beautiful of ends." way and had to be moved. There was about at the foot of the hill and then jumped up to ten cart-loads, or a hundred and sixty bushels. | the top?" asked his mother. The heap was tidy and thirty inches high, and which had sprung up spontaneously. They done the had the strongest vines and largest fruit I ever steps." saw; yes, much more so than any I ever saw upon good garden soil highly manured. There wishes to reach the beautiful end I spoke of. a fir tree seven feet tall. They were all wholly growing in the ash. Their roots did not reach would be more than repaid when he reached

though tucked up any height in walking out the ash was moist all through. There was

UNPUNCTUAL PEOPLE.

What bores they are; what havoc they make with the precious moments of orderly, systematic men of business. A person who is faithless to his appointments may not intend to swindle people, but he does. To those who know how to turn time to advantage, every hour has an appreciable pecuniary value; minutes, even, are worth so much a-piece. He who robs you of them, might just as well take so much money from your purse. The act is petty larency or grand larency, according to the amount of time he compels you to waste, and the value of it, at a fair apprisal, to yourself or your family. The only capital of a large portion of the community is time. Their compensation is measured by the clock. The moments of which promise breakers cheat them may represent, in fact, the necessaries of life, and the loss of an hour may involve the privation of a loaf or a joint, or some other article urgently needed at home. Nobody places any confidence in persons who are habitually behind time. They scarcely succeed in any enterprise. Therefore, for your own sake--as well as for the sake of others-be punctu-

The track upon which the train of human reformation runs, is laid in sympathy, and this sympathy can never be established as long as there exists in the heart of virtue the same feeling of hatred toward the sinner that is felt toward the sin.

HARSH JUDGMENTS .- If you must form harsh judgments, form them of yourself, not of others, and, in general, begin by attending to your own deficiencies first. If every one would sweep up his own walk, we should have very

OUR CASKET. MAGNANIMITY .- A brave man knows no mal-

POLITENESS is the benevolence of trifles; or

the preference of others to ourselves, in little occurrences in the commerce of life

FIRST PRINCIPLES .- It is very useful to have some general principles of truth settled in the mind, whose evidence is obvious, that they may be always ready at hand, to assist us in judging of the great variety of things which occur. These may be called first notions, or fundamental principles. These are metaphysical, physical, mathematical, political, economical, medical, theological, moral, and prudential principles of judgment .- Watts.

TRUE FRIENDSHIP .-- That is a choice friend who conceals one's faults from the view of others, and discovers them to our own - Seck-

BLESSEDNESS IN SORROW .-Though long the weary way we tread, And sorrows crown each ling'ring year, No path we shun, no darkness dread, Our heart still whispering, thou art near !

PREACHING AND LIVING .- Noble actions are the substance of life; good sayings its ornament and guide.

O. W. Holmes.

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CHEERFULNESS.—The most manifest sign THE NEW ILLUSTRATION HYDROPATHIC is like that of things in the regions above the My watch is thirty years old. It is one of moon, always clear and serene.—Montaigne.

> true statement of those that ever loved or LITERATURE is a fragment of a fragment

Of all that ever happened, or has been said, but a fraction has been written; and of this but little is extant .- Goethe. IGNORANCE MISTAKEN FOR KNOWLEDGE .- He

that fancies himself very enlightened, because he sees the deficiencies of others, may be very

### FOR THE CHILDREN.

THE SLEEPING TROUT.

remember last summer a beautiful trout In a brook that ran under a stone; was leaping and flashing and darting about, ight the poor fellow would like to get Of the brook, for he lived there alone. There he ate and he slept and pretended to play,

Without any sister or brother; am sure he was weary of having his way, And nobody loved him but me, for they say He don't know his father and mother.

Now the water is cold; there is ice on the brink, And the mosses are crusted with snow. There are no little robins to come there to drink, In his snug little bedroom below, Bye-and-bye, when the blue-bird sings sweet over

And the violet opens her cup,
And the sunshine looks in, where he lies in his bed
In a nightgown all dotted with yellow and red— Do you think he will ever wake up!

LITTLE ANDREW

" If I were only back at grandpa's," said little Andrew, as he stood in his mother's room, pulling off coat and gloves. "There's no fur walking on these old pavements. If I only were back at grandpa's, wouldn't I climb that high hill near the house? Do you remember the day, mamma, when I almost tumbled all the

Andrew's mamma did not remember ; so, laying aside coat and gloves, the little boy commenced his story:

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the expense of the purchaswhole summer, and climbing the steep hill was ashes four feet deep. [-Moore's Rural New such tiresome work; but though the sun nearly roasted me, it couldn't make me give up. At last I reached the top, and then wasn't it tion of coal ashes to lands. I have frequently beautiful to see away off, ever so far ! By and spread it entirely over stiff soils in fall after by, I started to come down very slowly. But digging them, and found them more mellow no matter how hard I tried to come only a and with fewer insects the following years ; little way at a time, my feet would slip. Then have mixed it with other materials and applied a branch I caught hold of, broke, and I might it as a manure, and always got good crops after have tumbled to the bottom if I hadn't rolled it. I have put it two or three inches thick on into a bush. But I picked myself up in a minbeds, and set my pot plants upon it, to dis- ute, and had grand fun for the rest of the way. courage the roots going through the holes of If we only had a hill in our garden, mamma,

"No, mamma, I don't, when there is some-"Well, then, I will tell you how you may

ing a part of the grounds attached to the Andrew's great black eyes opened very famous seminary of the Rev. Mr. Meigs, in wide, for he could not imagine what his mother Pottstown, a heap of stone coal ash lay in the meant. "At grandpa's, could you have stood

"O no, mamma," he replied, laughing covered with tomato plants growing upon it, "not even a great man like papa could have They done that. I had to take ever so many

were also growing among them two plants of But then he will not be obliged to struggle up Lamb's lettuce and a plant of a wild amaran-thus, and each of these were seven feet tall and him; One who would dearly love to have my as bushy, with branches as much extended as darling start to-day, and climb on, bravely, step the soil beneath the heap, and the heap had the end in heaven." Andrew's dark eyes looksame. A long 'keemono,' descending the ank-les in men, and to the ground with women, composed, and although the soil was very dry, And his mother continued:

"If my little boy wishes to start, he must re-THE GUILT OF SLAVERY AND THE CRIME

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guide his step toward heaven. Then, next,

he must think of the little steps, and not feel

discouraged because he cannot be good all at

once; for every time he speaks kindly, when

provoked, obeys cheerfully, when he had rather

to something else, or given up to another what

e wishes himself, a step up the hill is taken.

But when he hears himself saying, or even

thinking, 'I don't care,' if reproved ; or, 'I

don't want to,' when asked to do something ;

or acting unkindly in any way, then he is surely

slipping down. Perhaps he only intends to be

a very little naughty; but it is not easy to go a little way down hill, is it, Andrew?"

without meaning to."

"No, indeed, mamma; you run ever so far

"Then, what does my little boy mean to do?

He must either be going toward heaven, or

far away. Jesus is waiting to help him be good—to take his hand, and lead him step by

step, higher and higher, till at last he should

reach the beautiful end in heaven, on God's

own 'holy hill.' Which way will my darling

and started that day toward heaven. Jesus

be ended, and heaven, God's "holy hill," gain-

HERE is a specimen of paradox that may

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"With Jesus, mamma," said Andrew. "I Java, white, & 15-35 @want to climb up hill, and I mean to begin taking those little steps to-day. I won't mind if it is hard work, for Jesus will help me."

So Andrew neked the Serious to help him. So Andrew asked the Saviour to help him, COPPER 

step by step. Will you not hay hand in his, by asking him to help you follow in his own blessed footsteps, by striving to be like Jesus? Then each day, as it passes by, shr's bn. gryd = 23 Shr's bl. gryd = 24 Shr's bl. gryd = 25 Shr's bl. gryd = S. I. do.Shet'gsbr. 4-4...
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